a distance, and get his slave at helf him "on the wing." This has ofthis summer. One of the visitors whom I mentioned it, defended it perquisite of the prison officers, rquisite" of these gentry, is 20 per es for all the cases they are able to with whom a bargain is previously ourse, none but a very inferior law. rade himself by making such a barummer, a very amusing quarrel to k our keepers and their-legal cond. he honesty of the latter in paying r share of the fees! They tried to in with another one of my friends d no countenance from him. You "sponging" is not altogether to be "the lost arts" of a primeval world. ry animals are very ready to plun-holder; they do it often, of course; scruple to do the like with the free and others of the more defenceless

Visit to Hartford. MRS. MOTT.

Femule Physician, of Boston, Mass. orm her patients, and the invalide in this visit to the city of Hariford in December is season. She would therefore advise ish to consult her in persun, to avail them.

in town on Saturday afternoon, 14th of will remain until the following Thursday ck, (the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th) to be diseases incident to the human frame, as se arising from immorality,-at Messa. ttle's Franklin House, 254 Main street, ter's American Hotel.) has been educated, from her youth, for

ession of a Physician, and is the first and scated FENALE PRYSICIAN in the United ly receiving by the steam-ships from Eu.

is of BS, GUMS, BALSAMS and ESSEN.

TIAL OILS, d in this country, together with those to by a thorough knowledge of compound. nabled to cure most of the diseases that n is linble to, and many that have baffled not eminent and talented Physicians, par-wing, many of whom are daily put under treated with so much success, viz: esses of all kinds, Decline, Contractions.

Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Canker, Ring, Dyspepsia, Delutity, Nervous Symptoms, Hermorrhoids, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, idneys and Bladder of all kinds, Fits or numerous to mention. ould particularly inform those persons

stance, in the country, that are unable to street, on the days ther she is in town, cribe and forward, in any way most conient, the necessary medicine to be used in by their giving a full statement of the case, which can be communicated by letter (post ence, at the corner of Lynde and Cam-

RD FIRE INSURANCE CO. side State House Square .- This Insti est of the kind in the State, having been than thirty years. It is incorporated with Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars, I in the best possible manner. It insures , Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan. and personal property generally, from loss re, on the most favorable and satisfactory

will adjust and pay all its losses with libaptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the atronage of the public.

ig to insure their property, who reside in nited States, where this company has no through the Post Office, directly to the eir proposals shall receive immediate atntlemen are Directors of the Company :

Charles Bonnell

Henry Keeney.

James Goodwin, Jr. John P. Brace, Junius Morgan. ELIPHALET TERRY, President LLEs. Secretary. NSURANCE COMPANY-In-

erry.

tington.

for the purpose of insuring against loss Fire only. Capital, \$200,000, secured best possible manner-offer to take risks able as other offices. the Company is principally confined to ntry, and therefore so detached that its sed to great losses by sweeping fires. he Company is in the new Etna Build. the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartstan: attendance is given for the accom-

CTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE. Brace, Stephen Spencer, and all

Elisha Peck, Daniel Burgess, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Horatio Alden, THOMAS K. BRACE, President. Ehenezer Seelev. OMIR. Secretary.

Company has agents in most of the , with whom insurance can be effected

North side State House Square, in Ex-This Company was incorporated by the necticul with a capital of One Hundres and Dollars, for the purpose of effecting neurance, and has the power of increasalf a million of dollars. Fire and Marine be made by letter from any part of the favorable as other offices. ere no agency is established. The Ofours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE, Ezra Strong. Clark, Wm. A. Ward, John Warburton, Ellsworth, Northam, Elisha Peck, logg, Thomas Belknap, A. G. Hazord, Edmund G. Howe,

DANIEL, W. CLARK, President. een, Secretary. Canada

ROBINSON -Attorney and Coun. Solic for in Chancery, Notary Public. the States of New York and Major. North American and Hudson insurance w York, Office, corner of Chapel and Haven,

test rate young Hyson Teas Just received lought expressly for the retail trade and ecriber at the Cash and Excanse Storage

Chestauts.

Christian

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

TERMS-\$2 PER ANNUM-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIII.]

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

INEW SERIES .--- VOL. VII. NO. 40.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING AT THE OFFICE CORNER MAIN AND ASYLUM STREETS, 3D STORY.

Subscribers in the city, furnished by the Carrier, at Two

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

Papers sent by mail at \$2,00, payable in advance, with a discount of twelve and a half per cent, to Agents becoming responsible for six or more copies. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of

All communications on subjects connected with the paper should be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

Who laughs at sin, laughs at his Maker's frowns, Laughs at the sword of vengeance o'er his head; Laughe at the great Redeemer's tears and wounds, Who, but for sin, had never wept or bled.

Who laughs at ein, laughs at the numerous woes Which have this wicked world so oft befell; Laughs at the whole creation's groans and throes, At all the spoils of death, and pains of hell.

Who laughs at sin, laughs at his own disease; Welcomes approaching torture with his smiles, Dares at his soul's expense his fancy please, Affronts his God—himself of bliss beguiles.

Who laughs at sin, sports with his guilt and shame, Laughs at the errors of his senseless mind; For so absurd a fool there wants a name Expressive of a folly so refin'd.

Jos. STENNET.

The Christian Assailed by Derision and Ridicule. Every christian encounters this trial in some

shape or other. Nay, the merely moral man can hardly escape it. The looser interpretation of moral duty is generally the most popular .-Such views of principle as allow a man to deviate in small matters; to take advantage of the ignorance or the simplicity of his neighbour; speculate upon his credulity, or to screen himself from loss or danger by shifts of policy; or by the slight perversions of truth, are usually so stamped with the seal of earthly approbation, that he who acts upon the contrary system of strictness, is almost sure of being looked upon as defective in knowledge of the world, and ridiculed as precise, rigorous and self-righteous. When thus it requires portant attribute needed to maintain such a proless deadly, but still painful trials of the confessor, learned and able of each sect; nothing could satmake it, that they who will live godly must suffer in some sense, the persecution of the world. The ungodly will scorn him : companions will mock resists their corrupting solicitations. It is not an easy matter to stand against the shafts of ridicule. It is a scorching influence from which every man will screen himself if possible. To stand those around us to be an object of respect-is what all who mingle in the various circles of life are sure to seek. The influence of this feeling is seen in all associations of young or old, in all professions and employments. Hence prises a sensitiveness to what others think and say of us. the reduction of which into captivity to the obedience of Christ is one of the last triumphs of ful, and prejudiced world, the ground over which grace over the native evils of the human heart .- they travel. The heavenly Canaan is the end of Let any one of you be told that an enemy had their pilgrimage. The road over which they publicly ridiculed your person, your dress, your manners, your conduct in any particular, and the statement would raise a tornado of indignation and revenge, that, unless repressed and quieted prominent thing which strikes the eye, is by the stronger power of religious principle, would not rest until it had overwhelmed him in its fury. worldly, and by some public stand evinced that way of life. But look again. displeasure and scorn are pointed at its resist- bone, but ready to cry out in agony against all ance of some public folly or iniquity, that it is who approach them. And finally, they become tempt and ridicule deter you from one act of du- their minds and hearts, as not only to exclude even of human attachment. ty, or shake your confidence in a single truth of all others, but to throw them almost into a panic, strong and very courageous; that you may ob- jostling crowd of theologians around them. Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of mad but themselves. him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he angels." (St. Mark viii. 30.)-Bp.!DelLancey.

Disposition of the Chinese to receive Christianity. Here are some particular facts. First. The such will be entirely cured. most celebrated writers of all the dynasties of 6. Another class are afflicted with a disease

God, of Providence, of the rewards to good men of action. Others must do the thinking for them. and the punishment of bad men, of the madness their names, caused to be printed with the title they can scarcely contain themselves.

of the "kings," and of antiquity. Thirdly. Those canker. of them who have attacked the religious writings of the Europeans, have never said anything contrary to what concerns the Divinity and his infithat they taught China nothing in that respect. Their objections and their pretended jests referred only to our mysteries. Fourthly. The works of Matthew Ricci and of many other missiona. verted, have owned that the doctrine of anti- the plains of Jordan! FOR WHOM? quity, meditated and examined, had very much itations. The celebrated Prince John, who suf. thee, my soul, for thee." fered so much for religion, relates of himself, that

difficulties with regard to anything that precedes the coming of the Messiah. One of the missionaries gave this anecdote :-Since I have been at Pekin I have baptized a man sense of such term, how much more is that im- through the study of the "kings." The more he meditated on the doctrine which they contain, lession as the Gospel exacts of every christian, in the more uneasy he became. The means of sothe service of God. We are not called to meet lution which he sought were to consult the literawho, by a public profession of his faith in Christ, isfy him. One of his relations had some business was subjected to loss of property, to indignities of at Pekin; he took it upon himself and journeyed person, and to a long course of bitter and unre- more than three hundred leagues, in the hope that Hodge in this State.] lenting persecution; but still, it is as certain as he would find in the capital what he sought in the word of truth and the experience of man can vain in the provinces. A few days after his arrival, he entered, as it were by accident, into a put several questions to them, and was so satisfied with their answers that he could not contain himself for joy. It suffices to say, that he caused himself to be instructed, and hastened to return well with the world—to be favorably regarded by to his family as soon as he was baptized, there to preach Jesus Christ .- Capt. Pidding's Olio.

Infirm Christian.

The children of God are on a journey. A state of entire sinfulness and rebellion against God is their starting point. An ignorant, delusive, sinmove is uneven enough, and laborious. Here passes one of these companies on their way to-Zion. Let us take a clear survey of them. A

1. There are the lame. They believe some of

sometimes finds, when the fingers of this world's filled with aches and pains in every joint and

all that is exacted by the Gospel of his Son. | fevers. Some subjects in the neighborhood of dark, however, his responsibility ceased; he had sickle, presaging that not all the inhabitants of town licensed to retail ardent spirits. No man Against the look, and the tone, and voice of rid- truth have thrown them into a state of excite- shaken hands with the Captain, wished her a fair the Green Isle are this year to die of starvation, can sell a glass, without license, under a penalty icule and scorn, put the warning of your Master ment. Their spiritual pulse beats an 120 per wind and a short passage to Liverpool, and had notwithstanding the check which had been given of One Thousand Dollars. In Marion, there are minute. In their delirium, they think all others

5. A fifth class have broken bones. Some mem.

China have spoken better and more clearly of of the brain. Their mental powers are incapable 7. A large class are suffering from cutaneous

tury (the seventeenth,) forty literati, who signed curious and exciting on their way; so much so manly and kind. This, added to the urbanity by the cook.

mas of the laws of nature, as the true doctrine love of worldly pleasures, eats upon them like a | the sailors were called aft and ranged for divis-

pany must be ranked laziness. In consequence ly until they came to the boys-of these there of this disease large numbers lag behind. The were four, two were appointed to each watch .nite perfections; on the contrary, they agreed pastor and brethren have their hands full, to keep The men and boys being now equally divided. them from falling into the hands of the enemy. the chief mate took charge of his own, and the

rable apostle. Look not upon them reproachful. an alternation of rest and duty which was reguries, have been decorated with beautiful prefaces by the most celebrated literati, who praise their by; regard them not with scorn; reject them larly observed until reaching Liverpool. Saving the way to improve.

We have given up scolding. It has neither doctrine. Fifthly. The emperor, Yung-ching, not from your side; cast them not away as use- in squalls and gales, when by direction of the the son of Yang-he, having ordered the mission- less; speak not unkindly of or to them; deal not captain, all hands may be called to reef take in reason, religion, common sense, of experience to aries to withdraw, he wished to justify to the whole harshly with, and lay no scourge upon them .- | sail. empire a conduct which appeared a censure on that of his father. For this reason he ordered whom left he the shining ranks of a perfect heat. that of his lather. For this reason he ordered whom let the the smith the smith the smith the smith the smith the smith the holy religion, which he had caused to be sent to mon necessities of life? For whom did he fore. done on that day as the safety and speed of the two or three more. It sours your temper, provithem. These doctors examined them carefully in go a home? For whom did he toil, as no other ship required. This was indeed very gratifying order to place themselves in a condition to obey spiritual watchman has labored? For whom did to my clerical brother and myself; besides, when the emperor, who had the matter much at heart. he spend whole nights in prayer, on the cold some of the passengers suggested the propriety of more you will have to scold, because you have be-The examination lasted six months, and finished mountains at Judea? For whom did he endure having religious worship on the quarter deck, come crosser and your children likewise. by a memorial, in which they humbly represent. the griefs and agonies of gloomy Gethsemane? Capt. C. heartily responded to it, sent the mate ed to him they could not refute the European For whom met he the indignities of his trial? forward to announce Divine worship, and invite Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well afbooks without falling into contradiction with the For whom did he faint under the weight of the all who chose to attend—nor should I forget to ter you have berated them soundly as they did be-"kings," and exposing themselves to the ridicule timbers of his own cross? For whom did he suf. mention that he united in it with serious and of the literati. The matter ended there, and the fer pain when being nailed to the wood? For marked attention. Portuguese missionaries still have the books which whom was his last prayer uttered? For whom It was a beautiful day, the ship scarcely movhad been borrowed from them, and which were did he die? And the question is re-echoed from ed through the water, so light was the wind .returned to them without any remark. The mis. the mountain tops, from the hill sides, and from The writer was called upon to officiate on the ocsionaries did not learn this anecdote till the death the valleys of all Palestine; -yes, from Bethany casion. It is believed that in the songs of praise of this prince. Sixthly. Many literati to as well as Calvary, from Samaria as well as Je. then sung, and the prayers then offered, all sinwhom God had granted grace to be con. rusalem, from the Sea of Galilee as well as from cerely united. There is semething truly affect.

credibility which he proposes to the literati to cor- gospel consolation. Lift up the fallen. Support ciating in his turn. rect them in a little book which he composed the weak. Help the feeble. Instruct the ignowith that view. Seventhly. Every missionary rant. Guide the bewildered. And forgive the can bear witness that the literati never made any erring. In one word, in doing your duty, DEAL TENDERLY WITH THE INFIRMITIES OF CHRISTIANS. -Boston Recorder.

[The following " Notes of a Voyage to Eng. moral courage to be a moral man in the strict of letters, whom the grace of God led to the truth land" by Rev. J. L. Hodge, who has recently returned from the "Father Land," is number one of a series of letters in course of publication in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser, and has the tortures of martyrdom; or to encounter the ti, then to cause himself to be taught by the most been kindly furnished us by the author. It, together with those that are to follow, will be read with interest and profit by all the friends of Bro.

Notes of a Voyage to England .- No. 1.

MR. EDITOR,-It was on the 20th of July last, phis. home for so long a voyage.

We had committed friends and kindred to the more or less, by wind and sails. Providence and care of a covenant-keeping God,

aims to be conformed to the spirit as well as the reject. For example, they believe the necessity of which we have heard and read so much-of seemed to apprehend the meaning of the Psalmsive as they are undefinable.

the great charter of your hopes; but ye are lest their tender part shall be trodden on by the this was the Pilot by whose skill we were to during the afternoon of that day, it was a feast dist, 78; the Presbyterian, 213; the Disciples', thread our way among the buoys and beacons un- to our eyes to see the beautiful fields of oats, there or Campbellite, 15. The Temperance Society serve to do all that is written in the law of God- 4. Next comes a class having all manner of til we should gain the open sea. Long before termed corn—they were fast ripening for the numbers 500 members. There is no place in gone over the ship's side on board his own craft. to Repeal in the imprisonment of the Great Agi. 9 ministers of the gospel, 6 doctors of medicine, had been set, and soon the Highlands began to and at night we gained Point Linus-where is geon dentists." cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy bers of the church have done or said something sink in the dim distance. These were to us yet the Pilot Station for vessels going up to Liverwhich has wounded their peace; so they are the strong points of interest, we gazed upon them pool. Here we got a Pilot, much to the relief of of others that were far, far ahead.

were to be our very near neighbors for about a addition to the royal group of responsibilities—and leave the port annually. It has a dozen month, and this in itself was enough to interest the other a tragic affair that occurred on board splendid packet ships in intercourse with New of idolatry, than the wisest of the Greeks and diseases. They have a strong itching not only us in them. On the whole, we were exceeding of the American ship Thomas Bennet, which had York, and others with New Orleans, beside a fleet us in them. On the whole, we were exceeding of the American ship Thomas Bennet, which had York, and others with New Orleans, beside a fleet us in them. Romans. Secondly. At the end of the last cen. in their cars, but all over them for something new, fortunate in our companions,—they were gentle. resulted in the most brutal murder of the captain engaged in the South Sea whale fisheries. If and intelligence of our captain, gave promise of The ship had just returned under command of of the celebrated Bunardin St. Pierre. Its streets

ion. The mates then took their stand directly 9. Finally, among the infirmities in this com. in front, and chose out man after man alternate. Ye christians without any infirmities, suffer a 2d mate took charge of what is technically callword of exhortation in reference to these classes. ed the captain's watch. One of these went to fect system of your own. Yet this is no reason "Bear the infirmities of the weak," said a vene. their stations, the other went below for repose— why we should not speak of their errors, and avoid

Secretarn

ing in seeing a ship's company all ranged on the should be melted and moulded with voices of It was for the spiritually infirm: the sinner, quarter deck for worship, acknowledging depend- kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with contributed to dissipate their doubts and their hes- the guilty, the polluted. It was for man: "For ence upon the God who rules upon the seas as thoughts of love stealing around those souls and well as on the dry land. The preacher himself | whispering peace. Deal tenderly then, christian, with them for will not soon forget that first religious service the conformity of the truths preached by the whom Christ died, whom he treated so kindly, around the capstan of the ship Memphis-other missionaries had struck him forcibly. In conse. "Break not the bruised reed." "Quench not the similar services were regularly observed, when as they please, until they become so intolerably quence he addresses this as one of the motives of smoking flax." Heal every wound. Pour in the weather would permit, my associate ably offi-troublesome that her patience is emptied com-

We have often heard of the strong attachment which persons form for a captain with whom they may have made a passage, either to or from a distant port.

This is no uncommon thing, nor should it surprise us. American captains, especially those in command of packets and respectable transient ed, where there is no evenness of temper and no prise and energy of character. Their associations necessarily tend to the cultivation of their manners, and their success in a great measure loves her children dearly. depends upon their vigilant attention to their duties; besides, their profession, now much more agreeable as companions, while their unremitting medicine for children, and as all children need to when I say all this was the captain of the Mem- cccasions of course come often. His children

thoughtless will deride the name of piety: the tian conversers were drinking tea, and were con. Mills, of Durham, Ct., took passage on board the winds in the Western sea are for the most part and therefore they often fall into condemnation. versing near the spot where he had seated him. noble ship Memphis, commanded by Capt. C. H. light and casterly. The weather was beautiful He has made a great mistake, but he is one of at his refusal to join in unhallowed pleasures, even self. He was quite astonished to hear them talk Coffin, for Liverpool. The day was exceeding and bracing to the invalid,—the accommodations those men who know more than every body else. while they secretly respect the steadiness which of God as they were doing; he approached them, close and sultry, but the prospect of soon being in the cabin were most ample, and the table was and consequently will never change his system. outside Sandy Hock, inhaling the cool sea breeze, always sumptuously spread, -consequently, as reconciled one in a measure to the extreme heat, might be expected, we were as happy as it usuand the fatigue of preparation incident to leaving ally falls to the lot of persons to be, who, eschewing steam, seek to make 3000 miles of easting, the hearts of children are not made of stone;

On the evening of Saturday, August 10th, by and now only waited the hour of our departure- the captain's calculation, we were approaching ed, are the impressions which ought to be made (12.) That hour came and the word was given to Cape Clear. On the following morning the on the young heart. We punish our children "All ready," immediately the captain gave the wind freshened and continued increasing in vehe- when they deserve punishment, and they have order to cast off, and the steamer that was to take mence until it was nothing short of a gale. For- no idea that our love for them will ever shield us in tow shot ahead, and we were fairly under tunately it was right aft, and was, I believe, the them from chastisement when disobedience defirst fair wind we had during twenty days. It Mr. editor, you know, I believe, by experience, not only sent us on our course at a very rapid something of the emotions of such an hour. They rate, say 12 or 13 knots per hour, but also furcannot be described, but they swell out and ex- nished us with a most magnificent exhibition of casion to use the rod, and more pleasure in obpand the heart, drive the vital current more rap. a storm at sea. The billows rose in terrible ma- serving the growing willingness of our children idly through the veins, and almost prevent respi- jesty, the air was filled with spray, the wind car- to regard their parents' wishes as their strongest ration. The thought of leaving family and home ried the white curling tops of the waves in clouds laws. -of coursing over a wide and trackless desert of through the heavens. We gazed upon this scene ocean-for awhile to be the sport of winds and of awful grandeur and thought never to tire. Oh tempests, how long you can only guess-the how weak and puny is man amid such sublime A similar trial is the lot of piety, whenever it the doctrines of the christian system, but others pleasing anticipation of seeing the "Father Land" displays of the divine power. It was then we letter of the Gospel. The young encounter it of an infinite Saviour, but reject the doctrine of seeing the gorgeous splendor of its castles, pala. ist in his graphic description of such a scene as among their friends and associates, and often in total depravity. Or they believe in the discharge ces and country seats, together with the hope of recorded in the 107th Psalm. "They that go of Marion," &c., by S. A. Townes: their families. The new convert has just step- of some christian duties, but neglect others. So hearing and knowing more of its renowned and down to the sea in ships, that do business in great ped out of the ranks of the heedless and the they limp, and make strange work walking the distinguished men, whose fame and celebrity has waters. These see the works of the Lord and made them to be revered and loved on this side his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth Charleston, S. C. The first family settled in it he is caring for the things that belong to his eter- 2. Here are others with the rheumatism. Their of the Atlantic-these thoughts, and others like and raiseth the stormy wind which lifteth up the in 1817. The county was laid off and named nal peace, never escapes from this trial-and belief and practice of the gospel are so strainened them, come rushing upon the mind at such a waves thereof. They mount up to the heavens; in 1819. The first Courthouse was crected in even maturer faith, long wedded to the Gospel, by forms, and externals, that they are not only time, and render our emotions almost as oppres- they go down again to the depths: their soul is 1823, and the present one in 1837. The present melted because of trouble." The Memphis boun- population is estimated at about 15000 souls .-The steamer left us at the Narrows, and with ded over these "like a thing of life." During the There are four houses of public worship-Presbyit the few dear friends that had accompanied us. whole of Lord's day, August 11th, we went on terian, Baptist, Methodist, and Campbellite .no easy matter to sustain the trial. Here, is the so stiff, they can no more act freely for their Their adieus and parting grasp, together with careering like a war horse, and on Monday morn. There are three Seminaries of Learning: The very juncture that is to try your courage; for Lord, than David in the heavy armor of a soldier. their devoutly-expressed wishes for our speedy ing had the happiness of once more seeing land, Howard College, (containing at this time over which a determined spirit is demanded. Prepare 3. Here is a third class with the gout. Some and safe passage across the sea, called forth a yourselves for these circumstances; let not conductine or feature of a doctrine so engrosses lear from us, and reminded us of the strength bluff in the vicinity of Waterford, on the coast of more than 100 pupils), and the Judson Institute,

Ireland. But one link of home now remained with us; As we came in with the land, which we did tist Church has 390 communicants; the Metho-The wind now began to freshen,—sail after sail tator. The next day brought us to Holy Head— M. D.; 3 botanic physicians, 15 lawyers, 2 surcompelled to walk with crutches, or with their as long as we could, and when we could no longarms slung up. It will be a long time before er behold them, instinctively we began to think ed, never quitted the deck for a moment since Francis 1. about the year 1526." It has greatly we had made the land.

of "To-chin," two little volumes in which they proposed to the whole empire the principal dog.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

So Others are suffering from a cancerous affective with the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

So Others are suffering from a cancerous affective with the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of Capt.

The saip had just returned dude command of the mangled remains of the mangled re

In my next, I will furnish some account of this melancholy affair, as I learnt them in Liverpool.

From the N. Y. Observer. Mistakes in Family Government.

It is vastly easier to find fault with other people's family government, than it is to have a per-

commend it. While there are reasons many and ded it was sweet, which is a question if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you scold the

Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. fore. You may reprove them with firmness and decision, you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood while it discloses your weakness and sinks you in their esteem. Especially at night when they are about to retire, their hearts

Our neighbor Mrs. C-, is very uneven in her system. She lets her children do very much pletely, then she flies at them like a fury, whips them all around, and then sits down to have a "minute's comfort," as she very pathetically expresses it. But the minute is dreadfully short. They are at mischief again, before their tears are dry, and this scene of forced submission and swift rebellion is repeated as often as might be expectships, are a class of men selected for their enter- system of discipline maintained. There is no peace in her house, and never will be, although Mrs. C- is a very excellent woman and

Mr. D—, who lives opposite, whips his children too much. They have become hickory-harthan formerly, requires them to be scientific and dened. He is not a passionate man, but he has well informed. All this serves to render them grown up with the idea that the rod is the best attention to the sick at sea, endears them to the be corrected, the rod must be the appointed means. sufferers. I am sure I do not overrate the man So he whips on all possible occasions. And the have lost that sense of shame which they would coffee house, to take refreshment. Two Christhat the writer, in the company of the Rev. Mr. Our passage was made at a time when the feel most deeply had he governed with discretion.

We have been trying for some time past to mingle gentleness with firmness patience and decision, and it seems to work well. We find that they will yield to the tones of kindness, and impressions made by affection and authority combinmands the blow. This is our system, and we mean to give it a fair experiment. Thus far it works well, and we find from year to year less oc-MY WIFE AND I.

The Alabama Baptist gives the following account of the town where it is published. Marion, Ala,

We derive the following statements from a pamphlet recently published, entitled "History

"Marion is situated in 32 degrees 38 minutes. north latitude, being about half a degree south of (having between 130 and 140 pupils). The Bap-

HAVRE, -one of the most important seaports increased within a few years, and has a popula-Now clear of the land, we began to cultivate the acquaintance of our fellow voyagers,—they which had then recently transpired—one was an umes; four or five thousand sail of vessels enter was the birth place of Madame La Fayette, and

Chronicle says: 'A letter has been received from the Rev. J. H. Newman, addressed to the Rev. Isaac Williams, intimating that he can no longer continue a member of the English Church. This intelligence has created a great sensation, as it is supposed that Mr. Newman's secession will be followed by that of several others.

In addition to this notable and long expected apostacy, the London Record gives the names of the Rev. T. B. Barton, and the Rev. W. G. Penny, the latter being Student of Christ Church and incumbent of Ashenden, Bucks.

'Mr. Tickell, who was recently mentioned, is said by an Oxford paper to we been for some time an attendant on Mr. Oakley's ministry, and to have paid his visit to Belgium (where he made his profession) in company with Mr.

'Thus it is impossible to shut our eyes to the facts, that we have in Christ Church, Dr. Pusey, and in Baliol, Mr. Ward (not to speak at present of other Colleges,) actively and perseveringly engaged in educating men for Rome, and thus constantly supplying the papal party with new recruits, while they themselves retain their posts and continue to provide a succession of con-

'It is reported, indeed,-but we fear the report is too good to be true,-that the leaders of "the Romanizing movement" are really contemplating an open declaration and secession. This will take place whenever their friends at Rome judge it to be best for their cause. There can be little doubt that several of the leaders are already in communion with Rome; but dispensed, for the purposes of the apostasy, from any open profession. Meanwhile their seconds and abottors are quietly creeping onwards, and perpetually gaining possession of new posts and opportunities of doing mischief.'-Christian Reflector.

EATING THE SACRAMENT BY PROXY .- It is stated in the English papers, that a clergyman in Basingstoke was called in to visit an individual afflicted with quinsy. Perceiving that he was dangerously ill, the clergyman said that he must partake of the sacrament. In vain did the sick man's wife assert that it was impossible he could do so, owing to the state of his throat, not being able to swallow. The clergyman appointed the following day for administering this last rite of the Protestant Church, the pussport to heaven .-On his arrival at the sick man's chamber, and going through the service, he found out that the dying man could not swallow the bread. Determined, however, not to be balked, he told the wife that she must eat it for her husband; which on being urged to do she took it. The question has been well asked, in view of these facts,placing their hopes of salvation upon the partapery ?--1b.

thing needed for the table, and have built for him a very comfortable house. Besides this they are doing something for foreign objects-have contributed for the fugitive slaves in Canada. Mr. Green says, in a letter to Mr. Alden,-'Other objects ride on the topmost wave of popular favor; but who cares to aid the runaway slave? Be this our happiness and honor. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." Who so poor as the men who, till recently, had no claim, by law, to their own bodies, minds, or souls? Then the doctrine of reflex influence-how blessed this doctrine !- Said one of my visitors lately-a gentleman from New England-"I am happy to hear that your people are helping you, are giving you a support. That is right, as it should be : and I hope you will succeed, and you will. But I hear that your people are giving money for foreign objects. Now that is wrong; help themselves and let other objects alone." In vain I spoke of the doctrine of reflex influence; in vain I quoted, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseththe liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." He did not think these applicable to our case. Well, the us a donation of forty dollars to purchase clothes. I wrote a note to our friend, telling him of the faithfulness of God in the fulfilment of his word. days."

Recognition.

Public services were held in the Town Hall of Charles. town last evening, recognizing the Monument Square Bap. tist Church as a regular Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. The services occurred as follows :- Reading the Minutes Prayer, by Rev. C. W. Denison; Sermon, by Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor; Prayer of Recognition, by Rev. R. C. Pal-mer; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Sereno Howe; Address to the Church, by Rev. E. R. Warren; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. W. M. Jones.

A numerous audience listened with marked attention to the services of the evening.

> CYRUS P. GROSVENOR. Moderator of the Council.

SERENO HOWE, Clerk. Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1844.

ment of the facts. A regular Council was called church, where all the faithful will of course follow. some months ago, by a body styling itself the town," for the purpose of recognizing it as a regular Baptist Church, in fellowship with the church. es of the denomination. This Council, which we understand was very large, and composed of the pastors and elders of the churches in Boston and vicinity, after examining the circumstances attending the origin of the new body, and their plans for the future, during three or four long and laborious sittings, refused to recognize them, or

MR. NEWMAN GONE. - The London Morning | form of recognition is gone through with, as above stated. It will be understood, therefore, that the Adams, who, notwithstanding his age, is probably the men who are thus provided for, are ruined by the vices and stated. It will be understood, therefore, that the "recognition" is not that of the Baptist churches, ties of his office, cave notice on the first day of the session. or ministers, but the recognition of the men whose names are appended to the above document, and that he should, on the following day, introduce a resolu that we publish it, not as of any power, authority, or influence to Baptists, except what is derived Accordingly on Tuesday he sent up to the Speaker's chair from the names aforesaid .- Chr. Watchman.

Christian Secretary

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 13. 1844.

Christian Consistency.

How much is implied in the argument or reason with which Paul enforces the duty of filial obedience, Eph. 6: 1,-"This is right." He seems to say that this is reason enough-that no further argument should be necessary to asure compliance with any duty whatever. " Do right, because it is right," that is the idea. We have heard the passage where this occurs, quoted as evidence that there were children in the primitive churches. We wish there vere a great many children in all our churches, old enough to understand and appreciate the force of such an argument as this. The practical adoption of this principle is just what is needed to give consistency of character to a large class of professors of religion. To be a Christian at all, ought to be equivalent to possessing stability and consistency of character. It is worthy of notice that the disciples being "called Christians first at Antioch," occurs in connection with the remark that Barnabas had just "exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." Probably this was the substance of his preaching to them for a considerable time; and we cannot help thinking that the name "Christians" was given to them as expressive of their compliance with this exhortation. If this is what makes a Christian, (and is it not so?) then to be a Christian indeed is to possess stability and consistency of character and disposition. But what, then, shall be said of the crookedness and inconsistencies of many who are called Christians? We fear they have not become disciples upon the principle above developed. application to the duties and obligations of the Christian life, with a determination faithfully to adhere to it as a reason and rule of action. On the contrary, their rule (if it may be called a rule,) seems to be, to do what they feel like doing, and to neglect what they feel like neglecting; and hence their course naturally becomes fluctuating, fitful, inconstant, inconsistent. Their "goodness is like the morning cloud and the early dew, that goeth away," because it has no substantial basis, and is supported by no substantial principle. Only let the sentiment implied in the brief sentence just quoted from Paul, be adopted and sincerely observed as a principle of action, and it will make you not only a Christian, but a consistent Christian. Doing right, is truth in practice; and truth and right are never inconsistent with themselves. He who, in looking Who can feel surprised at the vilest characters at his duty, says "This is right," and therefore does it or in other words, makes it a rule to do right because it is king of the Lord's supper upon their dying beds, right, will be likely to be found in a steady, straight-forwhen we see a state-paid priest guilty of such ab- ward course. Crookedness and inconsistency never will surdities as the above? Is this better than Po. be his characteristics. You may always know where to find him, because you have a rule by which to calculatejust as the astronomer can tell you where to look for any THE CONVERTED HEATHEN SUSTAINING THEIR particular star, at any hour, and at any season of the year.

> it, none can help admiring it. It is a prominent element of genuine magnanimity-true greatness of mind. To be always susceptible to the full force of the appeal "This is controlling influence of the sentiment, "This is right," regulated, of course, by the meekness and gentleness of the gospel, (for this is right,) will give a man an elevation f character in no other way attainable. The path where his principle leads, may be, in such a world as this, an up-hill course, but practice will make it easy and pleasant, and the result is, it places those who stedfastly pursue it in a high and noble position. We commend it to a more general adoption, for we are perfectly sure that all will agree with us in saying "THIS IS RIGHT."

Puseyism.

The most strenuous advocates of the Pusey schism ap. pear to be going consistently forward in their errors, till they land, one after another, in the bosom of the Romish church. The intelligence in another column of our paper, concerning the course of Dr. Newman, Rev. T. B. Barton, very week that this friend left us, our people made and others, proves beyond controversy, that the sentiments of the Oxford Tract writers are papal to the core. Dr. Newman, who has at last left the English church, was undoubtedly the most industrious writer among the Pusey re-Let me entreat all who may read this to believe formers, and has done more towards making Catholic pros. the declarations of God, and to "cast their bread elytes than any Romish priest within the present century. apon the waters, for they shall find it after many This man, in keeping with true Jesuitism, has remained for years, nominally, an Episcopalian, while he has been all the time most devotedly engaged in the cause of Romanism. The effect which the writings and influence of Newman and Pusey will produce upon the Episcopal church, remains to be more fully developed. That there are still a large number of priests and laymen in the English church of the Council, by the Clerk; Reading the Scriptures and who are already Catholics at heart, there can be no reason to doubt; but what has been already accomplished in behalf of Romanism by the tract writers, it is fair to conclude is but the beginning of what is to be hereafter effected by the same agency. Dr. Newman remained just long enough in the English church to diffuse pretty effectually the leaven of his sentiments throughout every department of that church; and when he found himself surrounded on all sides by warm admirers of his doctrines, he takes another sten towards Rome by withdrawing from the church; thus We insert the above as sent to us yet truth and giving an invitation for his followers to imitate his examjustice require that it be accompanied with a state- ple. We shall soon hear of his union with the Romish

Had the Tract writers went over at once to Romanism "Monument Square Baptist Church in Charles- their influence would have had but little effect on others; but instead of this, they commenced the business of making converts to the Romish faith cautiously, first by sanction. ing a slight papal error, and then one of greater import. ance, and so on, by successive steps, until they arrived at the threshold of St. Peter's, where they will enter, with the most hearty approval of St. Peter's successor.

Carson on Baptism .- We received a copy of this work from the Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia a few approve of their proceedings; and voted to ad. weeks since. As we design to give it a more extended exjourn until June next. In this state of things, an amination than we do most of the books that are sent us, we ex parte Council has been called, composed, not have been under the necessity of delaying it until we could and some having no "local habitation," and a ed to soon.

tion for the repeal of the 25th rule, (the so called gag rule.) the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 25th standing Rule, for conducting business in this House, in the words following:

"No Petition, Memorial, Resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columb or any State or Territory, or the Slave Trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever." be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the resolution on the table. The year and nays being ordered on this motion, it was negatived; yeas 81-nays 104. The ques. tion on the resolution, as offered by Mr. Adams, was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows :-- yeas one hundred and eight ! nays eighty. Majority in favor of the right of petition, twenty-eight.

Thus has this vexed question been settled, we trust, for ever. Mr. Adams has contended manfully for the right of petition for years, and has lived to see his efforts crowned with the most gratifying success. No future Congress will ever have the presumption to enact another gag law.

Three members from Maryland, one from Kentucky, and one from North Carolina voted in favor of the resolution. The vote was decided without reference to party lines; fifty-five democrats and forty-eight whigs from the free states voting in the affirmative. Our own delegation, with the exception of Mr. Simons who was absent, voted for the resolution. The Southern members, with the exception of five, voted against it.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

A new element of discord has arisen between the North and the South in consequence of certain movements on the part of Massachusetts in relation to a law of South Carolina, which authorizes the arrest and imprisonment of free blacks from the Northern States, against whom no crime They have not adopted the principle "This is right," in its has been alleged. Colored seamen from Massachusetts have been arrested under this law, imprisoned, and have only been liberated when the vessel was ready to sail, on the payment of costs.

The Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, has been appointed agent of Massachusetts to reside in Charleston, S. C., n conformity to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint such an agent. By the resolution the agent is authorized to collect and transmit accurate information respecting the number and names of citizens of Massachusetts who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime. He is alizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massa.

Mr. Hoar arrived in Charleston on the 28th of Nov. and OWN PASTORS.—We learn from the Morning And why is this? Simply from the fact that the stars resolutions were moved in the Senate by Mr. De Treville, would check this clerical scrambling for office. Chronicle that the church of which the Rev. S. move according to a fixed and steady rule, just in the and probably before this, have been adopted. The preamcourse which God has assigned them. Ah! this is the ble sets forth that the law was necessary as a measure him almost his entire support. The members way for the righteous to shine -"AS THE STARS forever and security, and that recent indications have shown that nothare poor, but they have furnished nearly every ever." But if the sun, moon and stars were like some ing but the most rigid enforcement of it to the very letter professors of religion, what should we do for an almanac! can save them from the "insiduous policy and practice of To do right because it is right-what a noble, admirable the abolitionists." The resolutions most graciously admit principle of action. Little as men are accustomed to adopt the right of the State of Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the African race to the rank of free white persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her citizens enjoy within right,"-to go forward in all things under the pervading. her own limits; but denies that she has any right to require South Carolina to extend to such of them as may enter her object seemed to be to conciliate what may yet remain limits the immunities and privileges which are secured by among us of the old hereditary prejudices both of Jews the Constitution of the United States to her free white citi-

The second resolution assumes that South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister state, or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself as the government of her colored population, and declares that should the Act be declared invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self-preservation will nevertheless compel her citizens, at every expense of life and property, to uphold the due and rigid enforcement of the said law according to ts very letter and spirit.

This movement of Massachusetts may produce some very serious results, inasmuch as South Carolina is famed for her resistance to laws, even when enacted by the Uni-

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT .- It is stated in the N. York Sun hat a merchant advertising for a clerk and agent, received our hundred applications in one day. There are also vast numbers of young men in Cincinnati, and in all other large cities seeking places in stores. It is well advised that the most of these young gentlemen take hold of the plough and make themselves good, practical, independent farmers .-

If these four hundred applicants for the situation of a clerk in a counting-house in New York, together with thousands of others in like circumstances, had been educated farmers, they would have known more about the comforts of life than they now do, or probably ever will know. In the very best business times, there is always a number of clerks out of employ; and some of them are reduced to such straitened circumstances that they have been known to resort to theft, and even forgery, in order to supply their mmediate necessities. Thousands of young men are placed in a store and there learn to sell goods, or keep a set of books, and when they attain their majority they know of no other business by which they can obtain a living; consequently there are always large numbers on the look-out for "place;" many of whom are under the necessity of waiting for one till they have exhausted every means in their power of supporting themselves, and are generally compelled to engage in some kind of manual labor to prevent starvation. In times of general bankruptcy throughout the country, such as has been witnessed within the past six years, (and such as may come again at some future time,) the suffering among this class of people has been very great. Many of the clerks in large cities are married men, with families to support, and as it almost invariably costs every shilling of their salary to support them, the consequences of being thrown out of employ without money in a time of general stagnation of business, is truly melancholy.

Perhaps there has not been a better season for business persons from a distance, some from other States, and some having no "local habitation," and a control of the editorial corps."

In the parting him the parting respectable, place them in some store to learn the very towards his "brethren of the editorial corps."

THE RIGHT OF PETITION TRIUMPHANT.—The Hon. J. Q. | honorable business of a clerk. About one half of the young pect for those who escape ruin in this way, is anything inst. The weather was exceedingly unpleasant, but flattering. A few, and but a few, of the vast numbers was the cause of preventing many of the delegates from who are educated for merchants, succeed; and these few, tending. There was a respectable attendance, however when they have toiled the best part of their lives to secure netwithstanding the rain and mud. Business control a competency, generally find in the end, that they have acquired along with it a broken down constitution, and an day, and a lecture on Wednesday evening was delive

> mand for a dozen generations to come, which may be had perance lecturer, addressed a large audience at the Center for almost nothing. We say to those parents, then, who church on Thursday evening, and was listened to with the feel so anxious that their children should become respect. most profound interest. He is undoubtedly the better able, and who are thinking of making merchants of them, perance lecturer in the country. educate them well, and instil into their minds the precepts The following named gentlemen were appointed of the and principles of the gospel, and then place them where of the Society for the ensuing year:—James Dongle, they can learn to plow, reap, mow, and attend to all the New Haven, President; for Vice-Presidents, Aug. duties of an independent American farmer, and you have Williams, Hartford county; James S. Brooks, New R bequeathed a much richer legacy to your son than a store ven co.; Andrew M. Frink, New London co.; John full of goods, a counting-room, and a day-book and ledger. Ambler, Fairfield co.; James H. Cook, Litchfield We can remember among our school-boy companions, Zephaniah Young, Windham co.; Ralph Gilbert, Toh numbers who have since grown up to manhood; but we co.; Ely A. Elliott, Middlesex co. For Recording Sec. can only point to one who has become a wealthy merchant, tary, Wm. Storer, New Haven; for Corresponding Sec while it would be an easy task to point out many who are tary, Wm, G. Fairchild, New Haven; for Treasure now what is termed "broken merchants;" others have Royal Flint, Hartford. reached the honorable station of clerk, and have died in some Southern counting-room. On the contrary, those who were brought up farmers, are, most or all of them, wealthy, and in our opinion, happy men, so far as the real comforts of this world can make them happy. They are independent, free from debt, and if not quite so rich as some great merchants, they are surrounded with a hoontiful supply of every thing that can make life comfortable, -blessed with good health,-free from the multiplied cares and anxieties of a mercantile life,-happy and contented with their occupation, and when they die, it can be said of them that they made the world better for having lived

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN .- We are sorry to see that the thirst for government appointments is extending itself into the church, and that ministers of the gospel suffer themselves to be contaminated with a love for the honors of this world in common with the herd of office-seekers who make politics their business. When the election of a Chaplain to the House of Representatives took place last week, we notice among the proceedings, the names of the following candidates :- Rev. E. D. Hale, Unitarian ; Rev. W. M. Daily, Methodist; Rev. Rodney A. Miller, Congregation alist; Dr. Muller, Lutheran; Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, Baptist; Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Episcopalian; Rev. Isaac S. Tinsley, Baptist.

On the third ballot, Rev. W. M. Dailey was elected officiate as Chaplain to the House of Representatives till so authorized to bring one or more suits in behalf of any cit. the 4th of March next, for which service he will receive the sum of \$500, and all the honors to which the dignity in Salisbury, Conn., about eight years. We have been chusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such im. of the office entitle him. We don't know whether all these him spoken of as an eloquent preacher, prisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of candidates are settled ministers in the city of Washington. nor indeed whether any of them are, but it strikes us that a true minister of the gospel will always be able to find on the same day addressed a note to Gov. Hammond, in. employment enough without hunting up an office from the forming him of his arrival and the object of his visit and government. The plan adopted by the Legislature of this spatches to this government, announcing the conclusion of contemplated residence in Charleston. The letter, accom. State of inviting the resident clergymen of the city to offi. a treaty between the United States and China. He will panied by a brief message, was transmitted by the Gover- ciate alternately as chaplains, is a good one, and we should nor to the Legislature, whereupon a preamble and set of be glad to see the same policy pursued at Washington. It

> this Magazine comes to us enlarged and improved; eight where there is a dense population. Five cases and as pages having been added to its reading matter. Those death had occurred at the date of the letter; and feman who feel particularly interested in the history and condition entertained that it would spread through the town, in one of the Jews, will find the Chronicle a useful vehicle of in- sequence of the large number of persons who had bee formation respecting this singular people.

The following short criticism on Judge Noah's Lecture on the restoration of the Jews, is in place.

"This lecture, to which allusion has been made in a previous article, was delivered on Monday evening, Oct. 28, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. Its principal and Gentiles towards each other; and with this end in the flames by blowing up the bridge, which proved unsucview, the orator entered at large into a disquisition on the cessful. The roof and a great part of the timbers were circumstances and influences that led his forefathers to compass the death of that Just One. The theory presented, to wit, that the crucifixion of our Lord was chiefly, if not altogether, a political expedient, adopted in a moment of "decided panic," might be shown, we certainly think, to be far more plausible than solid. His unexpected concessions, however, that corruptions, the natural consequence of great misfortune had crept in amongst them; a portion of the priesthood forgot the obligations due to their high order; hypocrisy and intrigue had reached the high places, and Jesus appeared amongst them the most resolute of reformers, are obviously fatal to Rabbinical authority, while his high estimate of the intellectual and moral character of Jesus cannot possibly be reconciled with an

intelligent denial of his Messiahship.

When we reflect, however, on Mr. Noah's education and position, we have great pleasure in saying, that his views were candid, liberal, and bold; and that the spirit and tone of the lecture-a point of still greater interestwere deserving of even higher praise. We have no dis. position to criticise a performance, which, in its general conception and design, as well as by its literary character. and style of delivery, gave a very lively satisfaction to a large and respectable audience, including those members of the Board who were able to avail themselves of the courteous invitation of the lecturer."

Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

jail for some time past, has been tried on a charge of aiding in his preface that "he is either one of the worst of men, of slaves to escape from bondage, and found guilty on three the most persecuted and injured,—either a knave or a separate counts. The penalty on each, is confinement in martyr." Without expressing any opinion upon the subthe Penitentiary for a period not exceeding six years. In ject, we would advise the numerous acquaintances of Mr. addition to this there is a requisition awaiting him from Fairchild in this vicinity, to read the pamphlet, and thus the Governor of Virginia, where he is charged with a simi-

On the rendition of the verdict, a motion was made by first door above the Centre church. his counsel for a new trial, the reasons for which have since been filed. The reasons are, 1. The indictments do not aver either that the traverser is a free man or a slave, and without such an averment there is no offence stated under the Act of Assembly of 1827, or any other law of the State. 2. Because the indictments are in other respects informal and defective.

that this learned divine has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to become their pastor. His talents will be as well appreciated in Nova Scotia as they would have been in any part of

THE CHURCH CHRONICLE.—We are sorry to find by the last number of this paper, that our friend Rev. A. B. Chapin has retired from the supervision of its editorial columns.—

An editorial acquaintance of several years has rendered the chronicle a welcome visiter to our table; and notwith. these ten years than the one which has just closed; yet a the Chronicle a welcome visiter to our table; and notwith- and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, and important q plicante in a day. With all these facts before them, and ters of faith, yet we can respect him as a man—as a christrue policy of nations would seem to be growing and of the neighboring churches and ministers, but of persons from a distance, some from other States, and some having no the neighboring churches and some having no the neighboring churches and ministers, but of some from other States, are surrounded, to give it a fair persons of preserving the many more which he expresses. of the lete of meney, orde, applican,

Connecticut Washington T. A. Society.

The second annual Convention of this Society was be the Methodist church by Charles Chapman, Esq. Pa There is land enough in this country to supply the de-

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT .- By the Report of the Postmaster General it appears that the income of the Da partment for the year ending June 30, 1844, amounted 84,237,185 82. The expenditures during the same period were \$4,296,867 70; being an excess over the receipts of

He recommends a reduction on the rates of letter tout age to ten and five cents for single letters, and a repel of the franking privilege. If the rates were fixed uthra cents for all letters under 250 miles, five cents for all under 500 miles, and ten cents for all over that distance, we may sume it would give general satisfaction. Some action without doubt, will be had on the question during the pra-

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES .- By a late arrival from Vera Cruz it appears that a correspondence has been going on between Mr. Shannon of Ohio, Minister to Mex ico, and Senor Rejon, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Af. fairs, which has resulted in the temporary suspension of Mr. Shannon's official relations. The present aspect of affairs between the two nations is decidedly warlike; and if we can judge correctly from the correspondence, very needlessly so on the part of our government.

"We understand," says the Religious Herald, "that the South Congregational church in this city have given a unan imous call to the Rev. ADAM REID, of Salisbury, to become

Mr. Reid is a native of Scotland, and has been settled

A new Baptist church was publicly recognized in We terloo street, Albany, Nov. 20. Rev. J. M. Corey past

TREATY WITH CHINA .- Mr. Cushing has forwarded d embark for home shortly.

We learn by a letter from the Rev. Foronda Bestor, the the small pox, or varioloid, is prevalent in Middlefield, M exposed to the disease before it was known what it was

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge over the Sec. quehana, was destroyed by fire a few days since, The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive. The bridge was over a mile in length, and cost upwards of \$130,000. An attempt was made to arrest then cut away, about the middle of the fifth arch from the Harrisburg side. The means were successful in stopping the flames, but unfortunately cost the lives of a number of citizens; for when the fire reached the fifth pier, the whole span fell into the river, carrying with it 50 or 60 persons. Several were drowned; some were killed instantly, and others were horribly mangled; about 50 were killed or

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on the evening of the 7th inst. having left Liverpool on the 19th of Nor The news by this arrival is not important.

We are indebted to the Sabbath Recorder of New York, for the abstract of the President's Message which appears in our paper to-day.

INIQUITY UNFOLDED. - A pamphlet of 84 pages, with this title, has been placed on our table, purporting to be "As account of the treatment of Mr. Fairchild by the Deacons in South Boston, and others. Written by himself."

Mr. Fairchild maintains, in the pamphlet before us, that he has been made the victim of certain enemies, and that This gentleman who has been confined in the Baltimore his character has been ruined through malice. He says judge impartially in the case. For sale by John C. Wells,

> One dollar notes of the Fairfield County Bank altered to threes, ore in circulation.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A government express left Washington at 12 o'clock of Tuesday, and brought the Message to this city at 10 o'clock of the same evening. The document is so lengthy, that we have thought best to make the following abstract of it, REV. Dr. Belcher.—We learn by the last Reflector and only give entire those portions in which the deepest interest will be felt.

The Message commences with an allusion to the cause for gratitude in view of our abundant blessings, and espeof the safety and stability of our government.

Foreign Relations.

There has been no material change in our foreign rela-

Mexico and T-In my last Annual Message I fo make known to Congress, in terms ic, my opinion in regard to the war isted between Mexico and Texas; of San Jacinto, has consisted altoge cursions, attended by circumstances I repeat now, what I then said, that feeble and ineffectual efforts to reco that the war should have ceased. a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two Nation

but too well calculated to involve ou

picions were engendered in the min of the belligerents against us; and,

quence, American interests were m

peace became daily endangered. It must have been obvious to all that ced by the war, subjected both Mexic terference of other powers; which, tion of this Government, might ever ous injury to the United States. time to time, exerted its friendly termination of the hostilities upon ter both the belligerents. Its efforts in t vailing. Mexico seemed, almost with severe in the war, and no other altern Executive but to take advantage of sition of Texas, and to invite her to annexing her territory to that of the L Since your last session, Mexico has thr and has either made, or proposes to ma ations for invading Texas. She has issu lamations, preparatory to the commme full of threats revolting to humanity ; into effect, would arouse the attention This new demonstration of feeling, !! son to believe, has been produced in negotiation of the late treaty of anne The Executive, therefore, could not h proceedings; and it felt it to be due, the honor of the country, that a s should be made to the Mexican Gove iect. This was accordingly done; as copy of the accompanying despatch f State to the United States Envoy at A no right to jeopard the peace of the w longer, a useless and fruitless conter of things would not be tolerated on nent. Why should it be on this? such as is now threatened by Mexico without involving our peace and trans It is idle to believe that such a war with indifference by our own citizens States; and our neutrality would be v all the efforts on the part of the Gove The country is settled by emigrants fi

under invitations held out to them by Those emigrants have left behind then who would not fail to sympathize wit culties, and who would be led by thos ticipate in their struggles, however er the Government to prevent it. Nor and formidable bands of Indians, the found in any land, which occupy the e tiguous to the States of Arkansas and are in possession of large tracts of co its of Texas, be likely to remain passiv of those numerous tribes lead them inv ever pretexts exist. Mexico had no just ground of disp Government or people for negotiating interests of hers was affected by the

despoiled of nothing, since Texas wa The independence of Texas was reco the leading powers of the earth. Sh free to adopt her own line of policy-f which she believed was best calculate piness. Her Government and people tion to the United States; and the Exe quisition of such a territory, the mean permanent happiness and glory. Wi faith then was violated? What rule trampled under foot? So far as Mex cerned, the measure should have been exhibited. I repeat, by eight-now nin and ruinous contest. In the mean tin growing in population and resources. ed into her territory, from all parts of rent which increases in strength. Me manent boundary between that young self. Texas, at no distant day, if she and detached from the United States, etrength by adding to her domain the c

The spirit of revolt from the control ernment has, heretofore manifested itse provinces; and it is fair to infer that od to take the first favorable opportun independence, and to form close all The war would thus be endless; or, if ties should occur, they would only e The interests of Mexico, therefore, co ter consulted than in a peace with her would result in the establishment of a ry. Upon the ratification of the Tre was prepared to treat with her on the Hence the boundaries of Texas were Treaty. The Executive proposed to terms that all the world should have pr reasonable. No negotiation upon that been undertaken between the United S

in advance of the ratification of the T We should have had no right-no pe to have conducted such a negotiation : taken it, would have been an assumpti to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and charge of arrogance; while to have p of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for an est she might have in Texas, not as an er, but as a mere dependency of Mexi tion could not have been acted on by t out setting at defiance your own solem that Republic was an independent Sta is true, threatened war against the Uni event the Treaty of Annexation was re utive could not permit itself to be influe It represented, in this, the spirit of our ready to sacrifice much for peace, but n

A war, under any circumstances, is ed, and the United States is the last nat if, as the condition of peace, it be req the unquestionable right of treating w power, of our own Continent, upon ma ting to both, and that upon a naked an sion of claim by a third power, to conti the power with whom we treat-devot peace, and anxious to cultivate friend whole world, the Executive does not the People of the United States would all consequences, sooner than submit to But no apprehension of war was enterta tive; and I must express frankly the of Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it w lowed by a prompt settlement, to the e Mexico, of every matter of difference countries. Seeing then that new pre-tile invasion of Texas were about to b co, and that these were brought about adopted the suggestions of the Executi of Annexation, it could not passively h and permitted a war, that threatened by every act that could mark a barbarot against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling ced the course of the Executive. The thus been negociated, had failed to rec of the Senate. One of the chief object ged against it was found to consist in th tion of Annexation had not been submit public opinion in the United States. I such an objection was esteemed to be, questionable power of the Executive to n and the great and lasting interests invol-I felt it to be my duty to submit the wi gross as the best expounders of popul tive action having been taken on gress, the question referred itself direct States and the People. The gre which has just terminated, afforded the ascertaining the will of the States and t

cetient Washington T. A. Society.

annual Convention of this Society was held Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th eather was exceedingly unpleasant, which e of preventing many of the delegates from at. here was a respectable attendance, however, ing the rain and mud. Business connected rests of the Society was transacted during the cture on Wednesday evening was delivered at a church by Charles Chapman, Esq., Presi, ociety. Mr. Gough, the talented young tem. arer, addressed a large audience at the Centra hursday evening, and was listened to with the d interest. He is undoubtedly the best tem.

irer in the country. ing named gentlemen were appointed officers y for the ensuing year :- James Donaghe, of President; for Vice-Presidents, Austin P rtford county; James S. Brooks, New Ha. rew M. Frink, New London co.; John L. field co.; James H. Cook, Litchfield co. oung, Windham co.; Ralph Gilbert, Tolland Elliott, Middlesex co. For Recording Secre. prer, New Haven; for Corresponding Secre. 5. Fairchild, New Haven; for Treasurer

R GENERAL'S REPORT .- By the Report of the eneral it appears that the income of the De. he year ending June 30, 1844, amounted to 2. The expenditures during the same period 867 70; being an excess over the receipts of

ends a reduction on the rates of letter post. five cents for single letters, and a repeal of privilege. If the rates were fixed at three ters under 250 miles, five cents for all under ten cents for all over that distance, we pred give general satisfaction. Some action, will be had on the question during the pres

THE UNITED STATES .- By a late arrival z it appears that a correspondence has been een Mr. Shannon of Ohio, Minister to Mex. Rejon, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Af. as resulted in the temporary suspension of official relations. The present aspect of the two nations is decidedly warlike; and. e correctly from the correspondence, very n the part of our government.

tand," says the Religious Herald, "that the ational church in this city have given a unan. e Rev. ADAM REID, of Salisbury, to become

a native of Scotland, and has been settled onn., about eight years. We have heard as an eloquent preacher.

ist church was publicly recognized in Was. lbany, Nov. 20. Rev. J. M. Corey paster. H CHINA .- Mr. Cushing has forwarded de. government, announcing the conclusion of n the United States and China. He will

a letter from the Rev. Foronda Bestor, that or varioloid, is prevalent in Middlefield, Ms. o or three weeks since, in "Factory Hollow," dense population. Five cases and one rred at the date of the letter : and fears were t it would spread through the town, in conlarge number of persons who had been disease before it was known what it was.

and Valley Railroad Bridge over the Sutestroyed by fire a few days since. The o have originated from a spark from a lobridge was over a mile in length, and cost 30,000. An attempt was made to arrest owing up the bridge, which proved unsucof and a great part of the timbers were about the middle of the fifth arch from the

The means were successful in stopping infortunately cost the lives of a number of n the fire reached the fifth pier, the whole river, carrying with it 50 or 60 persons. wned; some were killed instantly, and ibly mangled; about 50 were killed or

Caledonia arrived at Boston on the evening wing left Liverpool on the 19th of Nov. arrival is not important.

ed to the Sabbath Recorder, of New York, the President's Message which appears

LDED .- A pamphlet of 84 pages, with this aced on our table, purporting to be "An eatment of Mr. Fairchild by the Deacons and others. Written by himself."

paintains, in the pamphlet before us, that the victim of certain enemies, and that been ruined through malice. He says "he is either one of the worst of men, or ed and injured,-either a knave or a at expressing any opinion upon the subvise the numerous acquaintances of Mr. icinity, to read the pamphlet, and thus both sides of the story, be enabled to n the case. For sale by John C. Wells, e Centre church.

of the Fairfield County Bank altered to

ESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

express left Washington at 12 o'clock on the Message to this city at 10 o'clock ng. The document is so lengthy, that est to make the following abstract of it, the those portions in which the deepst

ommences with an allusion to the causes we of our abundant blessings, and espection quiet manner in which the late election. This is treated of at length as an evidence tability of tability of our government.

Foreign Relations. no material change in our foreign With Annual Message to Congress. With Europe we continue on the most friendit affords me much satisfaction to state, od has the peace of that enlighten ter of the globe ever been, apparently, the conviction that peace is the ms would seem to be growing and beingst the enlightened every where; an who have a stronger interest in cherish and adopting the means of preserving mence, than those of the U, S.

Mexico and Texas.

In my last Annual Message I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that, after eight years of a direct interest in the question.

The contiguity of the two Nations to our Territory but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust sus-picions were engendered in the mind of one or the other must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produterference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of the hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left to the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known disposition of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States. Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renewwar,

and has either made, or proposes to make formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclemations, preparatory to the commmencement of hostilities, full of threats revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the pegotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself, as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquility.

It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all the efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlfke to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war when.

ever pretexts exist. Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Government or people for negotiating the Treaty. What despoiled of nothing, since Texas was for ever lost to her. the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat by the Government of Texas. free to adopt her own line of policy-free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? What rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to conquer Texas had been ed, I repeat, by eight-now nine-years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the mean time, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flow. ed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which increases in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young Republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces

of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Gov. ernment has, heretofore manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessation of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the Treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the Treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have or embarrassment, which could only have been done by been undertaken between the United States and Mexico.

in advance of the ratification of the Treaty. We should have had no right-no power-no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation :- and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed, in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, with out setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. ations in any system should rather be brought about grad. It represented, in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimida-

A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplor. ed, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interes. ting to both, and that upon a naked and unstained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free-will of the power with, whom we treat-devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition !-But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been fol. lowed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter of difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for a hos. tile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had | Chester Church. adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, that threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged

against her, because she had done so. Other considerations of a controlling character influen-ced the course of the Executive. The Treaty which had thus been negociated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which was urged against it was found to consist in the fact, that the question of Annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negociate the Treaty and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Con. gress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No efinitive action having been taken on the subject by Con.

would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am Springfield, and Betsey Saphronia Elder, of Chester. most happy to inform you, that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that whatever your action may be upon I repeat now, what I then said, that, after eight feats of it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter feeble and inchectual choris to recover lexas, it was that the war should have ceased. The United States had by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifes. ted. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collaof the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary conse. teral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide quence, American interests were made to suffer, and our and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. quence, American interests were insue to determine, and our These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine.— It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; ced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the inlic sentiment.

A controlling majority of the People, and a large major. ity of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the People and States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that in carrying in-to execution the public will thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to aged 60. an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000; to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of \$40,000, exclusive. 78. He was one of the earliest settlers of the town, and ly out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands .-We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assu-

ming the full payment of all incumbrance upon them. Nothing has occurred since our last session, to induce a loubt that the disposition of Texas remains unaltered. No utive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federof the market for manufacturers-a constantly growing live, or to die, as the will of God might be. market for our agricultural productions-safety to our fronher true interests to consist in meeting the advances of this eth." Government in the spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any othquarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any ther nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisition of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading Powers of Europe have made from time to time, in every part of this world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent her. self. she seeks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of Annexation, interests of hers was affected by the Treaty? She was would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution or act, to be perfected and made bind The independence of Texas was recognized by several of ing on the two countries, when adopted in a like manner

Condition of the Treasury,

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury affords subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which and fallen on trade and commerce and which subjected the payment of out-standing Treasury Notes, and meeting an Haddam. Those for the Chesterfield and instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District | churches, to James Turner, Chesterfield. of Columbia-an estimated surplus of upwards of \$7,000,-00, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

In regard to the condition of the Army and Navy, the The Winter Term of the Conn. Lit. Institution at Suffield Message says but little, referring to the reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy for information on those topcs. It however strongly urges the policy of authorizing he establishment of a line of steamships to ply regularly between this country and foreign ports, for the transporta. ion of mails, and for use as naval vessels in case of emer-

Post Office Department.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratifica. on to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,-000 existed against the Department, which Congress dis. charged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the sys. tem. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed.

Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminishing revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute be desirable, it will be for Congress in its wisdom to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alteras to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a larger discretion is now left to the Govern-

In conclusion, the Message speaks in high terms of the faithfulness of the Government officers ; of the present condition of the commercial, manufacturing, and financial interests of the country; and of the President's anticipations on leaving to others "the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the national presperity."

Ordination.

Br. Samuel R. Alvord, was set apart to the work of the Gospel ministry, on Thursday the 5th inst., at the meeting house in Chester Village, Mass. He is to be associated

The following is the order of exercises, on the occasion. Reading scriptures, by Rov. M. H. Rising; Introductory by Rev. C. Willet; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. J. M. have been bestowed upon the Journal, are the following: Whipple; Address to the Church, by Rev. F. Bestor; Concluding prayer, by Rev. ____ Batchelder; Hymn and Benediction, by the Candidate .- Com.

Marrianes.

In St. John's church, in this city,on the 3d inst. by Rev A. C. Coxe, Mr. George Woolley and Miss Rhoda L. Fuller, both of this city.

definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and the People upon it.

Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation of Middlefield, and Amelia Loveland, of November, Any individual who will obtain and transmit to the Edidecision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas with five dollars, will be would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, the same, at Chester, Nov. 21st, Bishop Humiston, of West entitled to the sixth copy gratin. In Haddam, on the 28th ult. by Rev. Lawson Muzzy,

Rufus Baker, M. D. of Deep River, and Miss Sarah Shailer, of the former place. In Colebrook, Nov. 17th, by Rev. E. Doty, Mr. Ansor

N. Holcomb, 2d, of Granby, and Miss Emeline E. Atkins. of New Hartford.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Julia Ann Bronson. In Somers, on the 25th ult. Mr. Festus Davis, aged 43

33, formerly of this city.
In Warehouse Point, Nov. 10th, Ellen, daughter of John

In New Hartford, 4th inst. Mr. Samuel B. Denslow, aged

A. Chase, aged 7 years. In Glastenbury, Nov. 20th, Miss Nancy Hale, daughter of the late Gideon Hale, aged 35. In New Haven, Nov. 28th, Mrs. Lucy J. Bacon, wife of

Rev. Leonard Bacon, aged 44. In East Haddam, on the 11th ult. Mrs. Julia S. Clark In Suffield, 28th of Oct. Mary Winchell, aged 18; on

the 9th inst. Mrs. Lucy Phelon, wife of Mr. Isaac Phelon, In Middlefield, Ms. Sept. 25th, Mr. Israel Post, aged

originally from Enfield, Ct. DIED, in North Lyme, Nov. 9th, Betsey M. Rogers, daughter of Selden and Betsey Rogers, aged 19. During a season of revival about three years since, the deceased indulged a hope in the Saviour, and united with intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her the Baptist church in Lyme. Soon after, she united by Government and People, has been furnished to the Exec. letter, with the church in North Lyme, and continued a member till her death. During her sickness, which was

consumption, and of about ten weeks continuance, the preative system; while every American interest would seem vailing impression of her mind appeared to be that she to require it. The extension of our coast wise and foreign should get better; but she frequently replied in answer to trade, to an amount almost incalculable-the enlargement enquiries which were made of her, that she was willing to She has left the Church below, and has we trust joined

tiers, and aditional strength and ability to the Union-these the Church above; and may her early exit teach those who are the results which would rapidly develop themselves, remain behind, and in particular her young associates, to upon the consummation of the measures of annexation. In regard the admonition of the Saviour, - "Be ye also ready, such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man com

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 11. F. O. Loomis, 600; L. Z. Sikes, 225; Francis Dans, 200; Joshua Maples, 200; Augustus Morgan, 87; Albert H. Brown, 2 00.

Hartford County Temperance Soc. The next monthly meeting will be held in East Hartford, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Addresses in the afternoon. A draught of a temperance law by Judge Williams is to be presented at said meeting. Per order, WM. S. PORTER, Sec.

Domestic Mission Notice.

The Rev. George B. Atwell is duly authorized to collect funds, receive donations, &c., for the Missions under the direction of the Connecticut Baptist Convention. By vote of the Board.

Nov. 23, 1844. E. Cushman, Secretary.

To the Churches of the New-London Association.

After some unavoidable delay, the Minutes of your last anniversary are published. The copies for the 1st and 2d Waterford, 1st and 2d East Lyme, 1st and 2d New London, and 1st Lyme churches, have been sent to Wm. P. Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the Benjamin, at New London. Those for the 1st and Cenissue of Treasury Notes, to a large amount, has passed tral Norwich, Lebanon, Salem, Montville-Union, Sayaway; and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000 on brook, Essex, North Lyme, Colchester, and Bozrah churchaccount of the interest, and in redemption of more than \$5,. ee, may be found at Rev. M. G. Clarke's, at Norwich .-000,000 of public debt, which falls due on the first of Janu. Those for the Haddam, Chester, and Hadlyme churches, ary next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the have been sent to S. Watrous, at the lower ferry, East

ROBT. C. MILLS, Clerk. Connecticut Literary Institution.

will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 27th. This Institu. tion furnishes to lads and young men, instruction in the common and higher branches of an English education, in studies preparatory to college, or in a course extended according to the wishes of the student. - Tuition per term of eleven weeks-in Languages, \$5; in English, 84. Board in commons at cost, from \$1 25 to \$1 37 1-2 per week.

By a recent provision, the Institution is opened to the admission of young ladies. At present they will be obliged to board in the village: arrangements are in progress for the erection of a new building for their accommoda-D. IVES, Sec. Suffield, Nov. 15, 1844.

The Fairfield County Baptist Ministerial Conference.

At an informal meeting of the brethren at Norwalk, on the 31st ult, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Conference be put over till the 2d Tuesday in Jan. instead of the 2d Tuesday in Nov. as noticed in the Secretary of last week; also, the meeting of the missionary committee till the 2d Wednesday. WM. DENISON, Sec. Weston, Nov. 1, 1844.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE MOTHERS' JOURNAL AND FAMILY VISITANT, VOLUME X.

EDITED BY MRS, ELIZA C. ALLEN. THE Tenth Volume of this Monthly Periodical will com-

mence in January, 1845. Each number will contain sixteen octavo pages -- as many as the post-office law will permit to be transmitted by ually than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this pru- mail as one sheet. The size of the printed page, with ecodent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Depart. nomical style of printing, allows as much matter to be inment might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and kindred works. This arrangement is still preserved, in orconditon of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such der to avoid a violation of the law, although it is oppress. ive, and yet furnishes our patrons as much matter as possi-

ble without subjecting them to the postage of two sheets. The work will be neatly executed, and adorned with such embellishments as its income will allow. No engravings will be admitted except such as are worthy, both in design and execution; and such, it will be borne in mind, are expensive, and can be afforded only by a large circula-

The Journal is designed to aid family discipline, and to promote the improvement and happiness of the family circle; and as a consequence, to assist in preparing the young | dent in assuring them that the stock was never larger or for the proper discharge of their future duties.

"The object of the Journal," as stated by the Editor, "will continue to be what it has heretofore been-UTILI. TY. We hope not to violate good taste, nor to weaken in the minds of readers a love for the beautiful and refined, with the venerable Father Kingsley in the Eldership of the but rather to assist in the formation of both; but we have chosen as our main aim a practical course, a path through every-day realities. There is in our midst such a vast amount of literature, so called, which can do little more than please the taste, excite a morbid sensibility, or amuse prayer, by Rev. H. B. Kenyon; Sermon by Rev. H. D. a trifling mind, that our humble efforts can well be spared for the more homely but useful walks of common life."

Among the numerous expressions of approbation which "The strong features of this companion of mothers and families, is strong common sense, directed to large intelli-gence, elevated morals, and practical usefulness."

"I have always admired the good common sense womanly dignity which have marked its pages." "It gives monthly a rich collection of sterling articles worthy not only of the consideration of mothers, but of fathers likewise."

entitled to the sixth copy gratis.

In forwarding the names of subscribers great enre should be taken to give correctly and legibly the Post Office, County, and State, at which they wish to receive the Journal.

to forward the names of subscribers and payments for periodical works free of postage, if the letter containing the same is subscribed by themselves.

Editor, Post Office Box, 811, New York. Office of publication, 122 Nassau street, New York .-L. Colby, Agent.

IRA M. ALLEN, Proprietor. New York, Nov. 1844.

The undersigned will furnish the above work to subscri. bers in this city, free of postage, or by mail, on the same terms as the proprietor. The saving of postage will be considerable to subscribers in this region. The next volume will commence on the first of January, 1845. ROBINS & SMITH, GEN. AGENTS.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of I Probate for the district of Suffield, Commissioners on the estate of Dr. Sumner Ives late of said Suffield, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will meet on the business of our said appointment, at the office of O. L. Sheldon, in said Suffield, on the third Thursday of January, and the first Thursday of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Six months from the date hereof, having been allowed and limited by said Court, for the creditors thereof, to present their claims.

MILTON LESTER, Commissioners. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make

nmediate payment to the subscriber. Those having unsettled accounts, are particularly invited to present their claims without delay for adjustment, Prompt attention to this call, without further notice, is

respectfully and earnestly solicited. O. L. SHELDON, ADM'R. Suffield, Dec, 5.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1844

Present, HARVEY BISSELL, Esq. Judge. Gamaliel Fuller, Executor on the estate of Za-

dock Adams, late of Suffield, within said district, deceas. ed, having represented said estate insolvent, and given notice to all concerned, to appear before this Court the present day, at two o'clock, P. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners, and no one appearing, This Court doth appoint Julius Fowler and Roswell Adams, Commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the credit. ors of said estate; and also doth decree, that six months be allowed them to exhibit their claims to said Commissioners. after they shall have given public notice of this order by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford. and by posting a copy thereof on a public sign post in said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the deceased last Certified from Record, HARVEY BISSELL, Judge.

We will meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased on the 1st day of January, and also on the 6th of June next at 2 o'clock, P. M., on each of said days, for the purpole of examining and adjusting the claims of the credit-

JULIUS FOWLER, Com'rs, ors of said estate. Suffield, Dec. 3, 1844.

Barrows, Phelps & Co. RE receiving almost daily, through their House 31 Lib

A RE receiving almost usny, through the assortment of erty street, New York, a general assortment of Goods adapted to the season, which are offered at the low. est market prices for cash or approved 6 months paper, Blue Black French Merinoes. Mode and Dark fancy do. Jet and blue black Bombazines.

Black and fancy Silk Warp Alpacas. Eolians, Afghans, Coburghs, and Orleans cloths. Figured and plain, red and white India Silk Hkfs. 75 doz. worsted Mitts, plain and half fingered. 150 ps. fancy Lace Goods, assorted, 15 gross coat, overcoat, and vest Buttons.

220 do. coat, overcoat and vest Bindings and Cords. 150 lbs. Marshall's and other Linen Threads. 375 doz. 1st and 2nd quality Ivory Combs. 50,000 Bayly & Hemmins, Needles.

200 packs, solid Head Pins. 30 doz. celebrated Razors. 200 do. Coat's Welton's Taylor's and other spool Threads 100 lbs. Bennedict's pound Thread. Also, Beads, Bugles, Oils, Perfumes, Soaps Combs, Gold Jewelry, Silver

Ware, &c., &c. Hartford, 259 Main street; New York. 31 Liberty street. Nov 29.

Dry Goods Cheap.

T. ROCKWOOD, will this week and next replenish . his stock of FALL and WINTER Goods, and his custom ers and friends are invited to call and examine the whole Stock, which is New, rich and cheap. Alpaceas, Dress and Stuff Goods, will be sold at prices

which shall suit. Friends and Strangers in the "Old Bay State" and the 'Land of Steady Habits," don't fail to call and see me at

my new location.

Remember I have left State St. and re-opened at my old Store, No. 3 Fountain Row. J. T. ROCKWOOD. Springfield, Nov. 14th.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford within and for the District of Hartford, on the 16th day of Nov. A.

D. 1844. Present, WILLIAM N. MATSON Esq., Judge. ON motion of Elizabeth Miner, Executrix of the last will and testament of Selden Miner, late of Wethersfield, within said district, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the said

executrix; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Wethersfield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt. Certified from Record, EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Clerk.

3w37

Suffield and Enfield.

Purchasers of Dry Goods are invited when visiting Springfield to call and view the extensive and desirable stock of goods now in store, as the subscriber feels confi-

more desirable Time will only allow us to enumerate a few of the bar gains which will be offered.

FOR LADIES CLOAKS. Blk. Blue Blk. and Green Indiana Cloths. Rob Roy Plaids of almost every style.

Alpacas! Alpacas!! of every color, and the largest assort ment in Hampden Co., some as low as 33 cts. per yard. India Sathas, a beautiful article for Ladies Cloaks.

Trimmings of every style to match clock goods.

FOR LADIES WINTER DEESSES. Twilled Cashmeres, Ript. do. Cashmere de Ecosse, Mous lin and Crape de Laines, some very rich; Blk. and Blue Blk. Bombazines, Eolierenes and Taglionas, Blk. and Blue Blk. Gro de Swiss and Striped Gro de Afrique Silks, Change. able, Plaid and Striped, Colored do. suitable for the winter season. A few patterns very rich light colors, for particu-

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

We have Blk. Blue Blk. Blue, Green, Olive, Brown, and Mixed Broadcloths, Ribbed Striped and Plain Faney Doe Skins for pants, London Blk, do. Satinets in abundance, and "I am deeply impressed with the right sound, moral, christian, and political principles it promulgates; and I assure you, that you will do society a good service by contin-TERMS.

The "Mothers' Journal and Family Visitant" will be

To 2 shiftings; Pretty Cravals, 6 1.4 cts. each; Prints!

Prints!! Prints!!! and their cheapness you will not deny.

Please call at No. 3 State street, one door east of James

Brewer & Co's store.

Springfield, Nov. 15, 1844.

Present, HARVEY BISSELL, Esq. Judge. THIS Court doth direct the Administrator on the estate 1 of Sumner Ives, late of Suffield, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear, (if Subscribers will remember, the regulation of the Postoffice Department by which Post masters are authorized at the Probate Office in said district, on the 2d day of Dec. All communications, whether pertaining to the editorial field, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and or business part of the work, should be addressed to the by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hart-Certified from Record,

HARVEY Bissett, Esq. Judge. Fall and Winter Fashions.

Miss C. Pettibone & Co., are now opening a choice selection of Rich Millenary and Fancy Goops, direct from Paris,—consisting, in part, of silk, velvet, and satin FRENCH BONNETS, of a late and new fashion ;-rich, plain, uncut and camelion silk velvets; rich, drab, pink, blue, and other desirable colors; ladies dress caps, head dresses, hoods, worsted caps, silk-brussles, and wash illusion laces, in a great variety of styles and widths; velvet, satin, and other late and rich BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, from 10 cts. to 50 cts. per yard; Tuscan bonnets of a good quality, at a very low price; best quality Paris Kid Gloves, Wors. ted Mitts, silk, plush and velvet cravats, gimps and fringes from 4 cts. upwards; rich velvet ribbons, for cloak trimmings, &c. &c., -ull of which they will sell LOWER than can be bought in the city. Milleners from the country supplied at the lowest N. Y. prices. N. B. Made to order, on short notice, dresses from late

French fashions; and Chinese, French, and Sack Cloaks of entire new patterns, MISS C. PETTIBONE & Co. No. 235 Main st.

Hartford, Nov. 6, 1844.

Just published and for Sale.

BY ROBINS & SMITH. Series of Pocket Almanacs and Calculators for 1845, A Series of Pocket Almanacs and Calculators for 1845, adapted to the use of Ladtes, Mechanics and Mer. chants. The above contain beside the Almanac, many valuable Tables, Calculating Interest, Work, and Board Timber and Wood Measure; Time and Value of the Coins of the various countries, &c. &c.

unrivalled for utility and convenience among works of the kind. Price 6 1.4 cents. Oct. 24. At a Court of Probate holden at Mansfield, within and

for the District of Mansfield, on the 23d day of August

The above is printed in a miniature form, and stands

A. D. 1844-Present. ZALMON STORES, Esq. Judge. ON motion of Origen Bennett, Needham Slate, and El-eazer Bennett, Executors on the estate of Elsey Barrows, late of Mansfield, within said district, deceased :-This Court doth decree that six months he allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same, to said executors; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a news. paper published in Hartford, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Mansfield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,
Oct. 4, 1844. 3 N 30* ZALMON STORES, Judge.

Notice to Teachers and School Committees.

NEW AND IMPORTANT SCHOOL BOOKS. The subscribers would call the public attention to the Statutes of the State of Conn. to 1844, reduced to queetlone and answers, for the use of schools and families, by Wm. Wedgewood, A. M. member of the New York Bar.

The enterprising author of this work has prepared one of a similar character for the schools of half the states in the Union, and anticipates completing a similar work for all the states, by which the youth of our land will be able in school to learn their rights and duties, and be thus prepared as they come up into manhood to exercise the elective franchise with intelligent zeal. This cheap and highly useful work has received the decided approbation of our mor enlightened civilians, and in every school society where the attention of the committee have been called to its examination it has met a universal approval, and promised pat-

As the fall and winter schools are now about to commence, we trust the friends of common schools in this state, who have not already done so, will immediately examine the work and place it in the hands of the children in the higher classes. The work bears the recommendation of the Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hon. N. A. Phelps, Hon. Romeo Lowrey, Francis Fellowes, Esq., and Rev. Silas Totten, D. D. Beside the certificates of a large number of the most intelligent gentlemen who in various towns have the supervision of our common schools. Copies of the work for examination may be had on application to the No. 170 Main et. Hartford.

In addition to the above mentioned new school book, the subscribers continue to publish Hall's series of Reading Books, viz: Reader's Guide,

do. Manual, and do. Primary Render, Olney's Practical Arithmetic. do Introduction to Geography,

and will supply schools or the trade. Also, they keep at all times an assortment of school and miscellaneous books and stationary, all of which they will

sell on the most accommodating terms. Hartford, Oct. 15th, 1844.

Selling Off.

The subscribers contemplating different arrangement in business, wiil, for the next 60 days to come, offer their large stock consisting in part of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, velvets, satins, silks, bombazines, fig'd and plain alapaceas, fig'd colians, Irish linens, linen cambric hdk'fs,pongee and flag do., 8.4 damask linen, damask linen table cloths, damask linen napkins, green, red, yellow and white ffannels, ticking, burlaps, French, English and American prints; in short, every article usually found in a Dry Goods store,

Those about purchasing Dry Goods of any description

will greatly promote their interest by calling on the subscribers before purchasing elesewhere. Delliers & Bliss,

No. 236 Main at. Hartford, Nov. 6, 1844. New Goods Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!

At 236 Main street, will be received this week a large nd extensive assortment of Dry Goods, among which may he found a good assortment of M' de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Alpaca's of every description, Silks, Bombazines, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satiners, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Bleached and Unbleached Cortons, Prints from 6 1.4 cts. o 25 cts. per yard, Light Merinoes, a beautiful assortment for Ladies Clonks, Linen Cambric Hd'kfs. from 12 1.2 cts. to \$1,25, and almost every description of goods usually

found in a store of this description-Deletiner & Bliss, 236 Main st. (opposite the North Baptist church.)

Wanted,

Minutes of the Convention from 1815, as follows, viz :-For 1815, 11; 1816, f0; 1817, 12; 1818, 11; 1819 to 1828, 12 copies for each year; 1829, 10; 1830, 8; 1832, 12; 1833, 11; 1834, 12; 1835, 11; 1836, 11; 1837, 11; 1838, 4; 1849, 8; 1843, 5,

Persons holding copies of the Minutes as per schedule above, are desired, if they are willing to part with them, to forward them by mail or otherwise to the subscriber at Hartford, that he may carry into effect the resolve of the Convention, passed at their fare session at New Haven,toget 12 copies bound for the use of our public bodies.
GURDON ROBINS, Committee

Hartford, Sept. 5, 1844. Wantes, in exchange for Dry Goods, 2,000 yards home-made flannel, 400 pair socks, and 200 runs woolen yarn. Coll at the Cheap Store, No. 236 Main street.

Oct. 14

Sold.

moetry.

From the Opal, for 1845. To Children.

Sweet things! blest things! to look on you, Grow bright-and hearts at obb of ago Fill with life's tide again.

And you not age, nor death should touch If human love might save; But stronger is the love that blights And gathers to the grave.

We know that you the angels love-(They love all gentle things.) And often o'er you fondly stoop And spread their viewless wings.

And tenderly their starry eyes Watch you by night and day, And sweetly as they smile on you, So you, on us, alway.

And oh! should He who smiles on all, And loves both young and old-Should the dear Shepherd take his lambs, And bear them to his fold;

Should He who gave these buds of love-Who gives-and maketh lorn-Leave us like withered stems at eve, And take them in the morn;

We still, oh God! would trust his love, Who once, in form like them, Slept on a woman's yearning breast, A babe in Bethlehem;

Who writes, in flowers, upon the earth, And stars, in heav'n above, And smiles and tears, in human souls, Bless'd characters of love;

Who hope hath given to Death-as dawn To thickest dark he gave; And caused that still the new year's flowers, Grow on the old year's grave;

Who joy can bring from grief, as calm Succeeds the wind's fierce wars-As winter's tears bring summer leaves, And night the joy of stars!

Who from these children's, steps, the thorns Of grief, and doubt, and care, Can kindly take-or for their peace As kindly plant them there;

Through regions sad with weeping storms, Dark wood and frowning hill, Or valley bright as angel dreams, Can guide them at his will,

And lead them on in peace, with joy And singing on their way ; Till at the last, their shining path Is lost in perfect day.

Miscellancous.

The old Italian Inquisition.

the trembling victims were led to torture and to the following brief remarks: True Wesleyan.

The Mother of the Stamese Twins.

co., South Carolina.

from the mouth of the former is a city which is they have not done unto them, as they would that a thing as making people crowd past him while called by the same name. Its population is sup. the latter, under similar circumstances, should keeping his seat. nosed to be about eight thousand.)"

"After breakfast we went out among the peowe met a very respectable looking man, who informed us, that he was the individual who conducted the Siames twins from this place to Bangkok, and delivered them to the captain who took

Without the presence of whites, we have always considered miserable expedients, unjust and oppressive in their nature, and in no way calculated to subserve the ends contemplated in their adoption. If they have ever served any useful purports of the country. He also told to the captain who took

intelligence respecting her absent children, whom she supposed to be dead, she gave us a hearty when we last heard from America, and that they had recently married sisters in one of the southern states. With this intelligence she was much gratified, and expressed much affection for them. As Mr. Buel's relatives live in the vicinity of her children, he offered to communicate, through statute book of the State. them, any messages she wished to send to the twins. She is of lighter complexion than most Siamese women and has every appearance of having once had great energy of character. It seems she herself had a China father; so that the twins are in no sense Siamese, except as they were born in Siam."

> From the Biblical Recorder. The Christian Secretary. The American system of slavery.

It has been proved, we believe unanswerablythat there were both slaves and slaveholders, in the primitive churches—that the duties of slaveholders, as such, were frequently made a subject of apostolic instruction and exhortation-that the practice of holding property in slaves was in no instance rebuked, nor its propriety called in question-that slaveholders were directed to treat their slaves with justice and equity-that they were addressed as brethren, "faithful and beloved," and and "worthy of all honor"-that the holding of slaves was not a disqualification for the gospel ministry-in short, that slaveholding so far from being condemned as impious, or reproved as disgraceful, was expressly shown to be compatible with the most eminent virtues of the Christian life. It has also been shown that the abolition dissension now raging in the church, being founded entirely on false charges and assumptions, is altogether uncalled for and unnecessary, and therefore most mischievous in its nature, and most ruinous in its tendencies. And last, not least, it has been evinced that the proscriptive abolitionists, being officiously employed in a work of strife to which they are called by no duty, and in which they are justified by no consideration; and being found withal treading in the exact footsteps of those ancient agitators of the slavery question, from whom Timothy was expressly commanded to withdraw himself-are clearly unworthy of Christian fellowship, and ought by right to be expelled from the Christian church. All this, it is thought, has been proved beyond anything like successful denial or contradiction. In our present number we design a few brief remarks on what is usually called the "American System."

There is a vast difference between slaveholding -the holding of property in slaves-and what is The Inquisition in the city of Venice, aided by property understood by the "American system of official informers and secret tribunals, became one | slavery." The one is a simple act, involving a of the most cruel engines of tyranny ever known, solitary principle—the other is a system of acts. perhaps under any government. No man's life, involving a complication of principles, practices liberty or property was secure. When any fell and abuses. The one is a primary and fundaunder suspicion, they were privately arrested, mental element, which necessarily lies at the and in most cases they were heard of no more. - foundation of all systems of slavery—the other Every thing was conducted with the most pro- | combines a complication and adventitious circumfound secrecy—the accused victim knew not the stances, which can be common to no system secret tongue that betrayed him, or the secret many of which, perhaps, are peculiar to the inhand that stabbed him. Near the palace, and stitutions of this country. The former contains separated only by a canal, is a prison; this prist a principle of moral duty, for which every slaveon is connected with the palace by a high cover. holder is accountable to God and to the churched bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. This the latter embodies a system of laws, customs, and pressed; and in the end by inducing the master bridge has, or had, (for it is now closed up) two abuses, for which no individual can be accountapasses; one leading from the prison into the coun- ble further than he may be personally implicated cil chambers and another leading to other more in the same. The former constitutes that principrivate apartments and dungeons under the pal- ple and practice, so clearly recognized and apace itself. These dungeons were also accessi- proved by the inspired writers, and in behalf of ble from the palace by a secret passage, which which alone our reasoning has been employed in was unknown until the arena of these apartments | the present discussion-the latter constitutes an of death was laid open by the French. Indeed, entirely different subject of inquiry, and in relait is said that the citizens generally did not know | tion to which, to prevent misapprehension, we of the existence of these wretched cells. Here have thought it would be well, perhaps, to append

death. We visited these gloomy prisons; they In favor of the American system, as such, we were dark as night, and consisted each of one have never as yet written a word, nor a syllable, hand-whether we consider slaveholding as an of men a short distance from Jamestown to cut arch of heavy masonry, with a single hole for the nor do we expect to. We believe it embodies elemental principle of right, sustained and justi- timber. Among them were two gentlemen, who purpose of respiration, &c. They had been gen. sundry extraneous usages, abuses, and wrongs, erally lined with wood, but Napoleon permitted some of which are sustained by legal enactments, the citizens to enter and tear out all the movea. which are not only unsupported by any Scripturbles in these horrid cells. Here was a grated win- al warrant, but which are entirely inconsistent dow, where the victims used to be strangled .- with the acknowledged attributes of Christian clous meddler, putting his nose into matters which to it, captain Smith directed the oaths each day They were seated upon a block within, and a character. For example, the traffic in slaves for do not concern him-accusing and condemning to be numbered, and at night sentenced each man rope fastened at one end, passed through the grate | the sake of speculation-the separation of husand round the neck, and out again to a machine, band and wife for similar purposes, or indeed for by the turning of which, the head and shoulders any purpose where it can be prevented—the rendwere drawn up to the grate, and the poor wretch ing of families, and the rupturing of domestic af. law"-and willing to set the church and the world an oath. was strangled by the cord that passed round the finities, for the sake of gain or convenience—the on fire, in order to compass a favorite end, or to neck. Another place was fitted for decapitation, imposing of heavy and unreasonable tasks in the secure the triumph of an ephemeral party. like a guillotine. The heavy knife, fitted to a department of labor-the withholding of ample frame, was raised by machinery to the proper dis. food and raiment for the purposes of comfort and tance, (the victim being fixed in a right position) decency—the infliction of unreasonable corporal purpose, conveyed the blood down into the wa. unwise and useless enactments on the subject of the series. ter below. All this was done by night, and with teaching slaves to read, and regulating their meet-

the utmost privacy; and here were the little ings for religious worship-though not by a hunhis lamp while he performed his bloody work .- and practice, as abolitionsts would make them- marks. are nevertheless all evils and wrongs where they 1. Comes in good season, so as peither to inand support of men professing Christian princi- arrival. The December number of the Missionary Her- ples. On the contrary, as far as the nature of 2. Does not stop upon the steps nor in the porald, contains the Journal of Mr. Hemenway, (a the case will admit, all such cases of injustice, of tico, either to gape at the ladies, salute friends, missionary of the American board,) in Siam, and cruelty, and of wrong-where found to exist or display his colloquial powers. among other matters of interest furnishes the fol- among members of churches, which we believe 3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks lowing account of an interview he had, with the are very rare, ought to be hunted out, and the of- deliberately up the aisle, or gallery stairs, and Mother of the Siamese Twins, who are at pres- fenders made the subjects of exemplary discipline. gets to his seat as quietly, and by making as few ent married to two sisters, and residing in Wilkes In such instances it will be observed, the offence people remove as possible. would be, not that the parties have held their 4. Takes his place either in the back part of "Maklong (at the junction of Maklong River slaves in bondage, but that they have not treated the seat, or steps out into the aisle, when any and Maklong Canal, about two miles and a half them with justice and equity—in other words, that person wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such

have done unto themselves. the Gospel.—In the course of our morning walk, without the presence of whites, we have always near him by chewing that nauseous weed while them out of the country. He also told us, that pose, it has been to furnish the abolition lecturers ner is an apology for the act. the mother of the twins was still living on the opposite side of the canal. We determined therefore to pay her a visit before leaving the place.

"Early in the Afternoon we went in search of the considered of any value here, may be seen by any one who will take the opposite side of the twins was still living on the throats of the north with a hobby for galloping down the throats of their gaping and astonished auditors. How far they are considered of any value here, may be seen by any one who will take the devotional spirit of the rest of the congregation.

Uncertain Possessions.—It is characteristic those most disagreeable of all worldly good, that it is fleeting and uncerthose most disagreeable of all sounds, half grount, half groan—which most effectually disturb the devotional spirit of the rest of the congregation.

the mother of the Siamese twins, and was so hap- trouble to visit the places of worship frequented py as to find a man who conducted us directly to by our colored population, and see them in the her house. On learning that we had brought use of their hymn books and Bibles. If these laws have been enforced in a single instance, in this State, we have yet to learn the fact-or if welcome. We assured her that they were living they could be enforced, to any effect, in the present state of public opinion, it is more than we can believe. In short, had it not been for the movements of agitators and abolitionists, these odious appendages to our Legislative code, would, in our opinion, have been long since expunged from the

But the inquiry will probably be--if the American system, as a whole, is incapable of defence on gospel principles, are not Christians responsible for its wrongs, and are they not criminal for that both her husbands were Chinamen, and that not opposing its institutions? We should think about as much so as the Christians of Crete, of Greece, of Judea, and of Asia Minor were, for the odious and oppressive system under which they lived and held property. See Rom.13: 1-7. Tit. 3: 1-3. Matt. 22: 17-22. Should any see proper to assert the contrary, they will please bear in mind that the onus probandi rests on them-

> But, as we are confessedly no advocate for the we have written so much in favor of the moral and Scriptural propriety of slaveholding. This s an important question, and we trust that our answer to it will be carefully noted, and as carefully remembered. We have written in defence of slaveholding for four special purposes: 1. To repel the charges of immorality and personal unworthiness brought against sundry of our brethen, whose only alleged sin is that of holding property in man. 2. To suppress, as far as the influence of truth can go, the shameful and ruinous dissensions, which are not only disturbing the peace of our general institutions, and sapping the oundations of our national Union; but are wasting the energies of the church, and preying on the vitals of our holy religion. 3. To vindicate the Scriptures against a mode of interpretationif interpretation it may be called-which is as subversive of truth, as it is discreditable to primitive purity, and to apostolic candor and fidelity. and finally to set forth the true character, position, relations, and responsibilities of that class of reformers, who are endeavoring to scatter firebrands through the church, and to fill the county with the elements of disunion and civil commotion. These are the objects which we have had in view, in all that we have written in defence of slaveholding. How far we have been impelled by worthy motives, and how far we have been successful in our endeavors, are questions which must be left to the decision of our readers, and of posterity.

To the perpetuation of slavery on the earth, in any form, we should be sorry to contribute, either directly or indirectly. While we regard it as entirely defensible on the moral and religious principles of the gospel, we still look on it as an evil of great magnitude, which we cannot but hope, ill sooner or later be banished from the earth. We are inclined to the opinion that the gospel, in of the poor. This is the time for the liberal hand its onward and glorious march, will eventually of bounty to be outstretched—this is the time for that she can prescribe and forward, in any way most coneradicate this, as it probably will most other evils, the wealthy and benevolent to minister to the newhich degrade and afflict mankind, not by condemning it as a sin, nor by demanding the free- A little assistance, judiciously bestowed, at the paid) to her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Candom of the slave as a right; but by expanding the principles of Christian benevolence; multiplying the sympathies of human society-meliorating the condition of the poor, the lowly, the opto emancipate the slave, as a free-will offering to the cause of humanity and brotherly kindness. This is our opinion. It may be correct—it may not be incorrect. Time alone can decide. In the mean while, if men would favor the cause of the slave, the most direct and effectual way will be, ty is like a ministering angel sent upon earth. to hasten the spread and universal dominion of Boston Mer. Journ. that gospel, which is destined to transform the lion into the lamb, to fill the earth with "joy and singing," and to cause "all the trees of the valley to clap their hands."

We shall next week consider the argument against slaveholding, founded on the alledged defectiveness of the original title-the only thing

THE GENTLEMAN AT CHURCH .- The gentlearches in the wall where the executioner placed dred, nor perhaps a thousand fold as bad, in fact man at church may be known by the following ported the first cart load of West India Goods

do exist, and cannot justly receive the sanction terrupt the pastor nor the congregation by a late

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives ple who live on the left side of the canal, for the purpose of making known to them the truths of and forbidding their meeting for religious worship.

The Legislative enactments, in some of the purpose of making known to them the truths of and forbidding their meeting for religious worship with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit The Legislative enactments, in some of the up his seat to such-seeking another for himself.

Religion in High Places.

Governor Bouck of New York, in his recent proclamation for a day of thankegiving, enumerates among the blessings for which we have cause of gratitude, the "diffusive benevolence" which has led "christian missionaries not only to labor among the waste and desolate places at home, but to go forth and proclaim Christ and him crucified. to the dark and benighted regions of the earth.' And he urges that with thanksgiving, prayers be mingled-"especially that there may be an outpouring of the spirit of God, to revive pure and undefiled religion among us, the best security of our civil and political institutions." It is rare to him a wiser and better man. The old saw will meet with so express a recognition of the atonement, and the special agency of the Holy Spirit. together with the duty of "christian missions," in similar documents from the Executive Chairs even of New England, though we certainly have no reason to complain the present year, of a marked deficiency of respect to the peculiar truths of christianity in any of these proclamations that we have seen. All of them are clear in their acknowledgement of "salvation by grace alone"and none of them evince more of the spirit of evangelical religion than that which called togeth-American system of slavery, it may be asked why er the congregations of Massachusetts, the last week, for the delightful duty of thanksgiving and praise .- Boston Recorder.

IMPORTING GERMAN CHILDREN.-Large numbers of German children are imported into Eng. land, by a set of persons who employ them to their own advantage, but who beyond the purposes of money making, care nothing for them .-This mercenary and disgraceful proceding has attracted the notice of an English clergyman, Rev. Louis Cappel, who has sought the interposition of the government to prevent this cruel system of importation. But he has been told that the evil cannot be cured in England, but only in Germany, where it is necessary for every individual who leaves the country to obtain a passport. Poor German parents readily consent for small sums of money to give up their children, and these heartless speculators can find those who are base enough to go about in their employ and gather up children for the English trade .-Such statements seem hardly credible, and yet only regularly educated Fenale Physician in the United we find the facts in a late number of a highly respectable English journal .- 1b.

Winter.

The genial warmth and renovating influence of summer has passed away, sober autumn is departing with rapid strides, and bleak and desolate win-

> Sullen and sad, with all his rising train, Vapors and clouds and storms"-

is about to seize the sceptre, and "rule the varied year." And now, in this inclement season, when warm clothing and abundance of fuel are necessary for the comfort of every family-when the fierce northern blast howls mournfully as it sweeps past our dwellings-and drear frosts and driving snow-storms spread gloom and discomfort around -at such a time come the misery and sufferings commencement of an inclement season may be brige streets, Boston, Muss. the means of preventing much misery, and of

tian virtues, and there is no pleasure so great to established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a well regulated and benevolent mind, as the con- a capital of One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollow, sciousness of having never neglected an opportu. which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures nity of alleviating human wo. It has been well Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan. said that when dread winter closes the avenues to ordamage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory nature's liberal bounty the manifestation of chari- terms.

Profanity Punished.

Soon after the settlement of Virginia, the celebrated captain John Smith, during the time he Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate at-But, whatever view be taken of the subject in was president of the council, conducted a party tention fied by the Scriptures of truth; or whether we in- had been unused to lobour. While they were at clude the "American System," with its abuses its work, their hands blistered, and the pain of holdoppressions, and its wrongs, we must still look on ing their axes was such as to extort an oath at althe proscriptive abolitionist as an odious and offi- most every second or third stroke. To put a stop his brethren without knowing whereof he affirms to have a mug of water for every oath poured in--paying "tythe of mint, anise, and cummin" to his sleeve. These ablutions had the desired while neglecting "the weightier matters of the effect and it was afterwards a rare thing to hear

A PARAGRAPH OF INTEREST .- An antiquarian capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. of the year 1800 records the facts, that in 1771 died Mr. Nathaniel Sessions, the father of Governor Sessions, of Rhode Island. He was one of when it fell and struck the head from the body, chastisements—the silly and wanton severities of that we have yet seen that had even the semblance the first settlers of Pomfret, Conn., as early as and a trench in the stone, and holes made for the the patroll system—to which may be added the of an argument—and with that we shall conclude 1704. He opened the first cart road from that town to Providence in 1721, when, from Killing. ly to within ten niles of P., a distance of sixteen miles, there was no human dwelling. He trans. from Providence to Connecticut. Enjoying firm health, he was enabled to cultivate his farm, and conduct his business, until he was 88 years of age, when he became blind. He committed to memory the New Testament, the Psalms, and other portions of the Old Testament, after he waa 80 years old! He died at Pomfret, aged 91.

There is no such thing as a table, unless the top of a chance barrel be admitted as the representaof a chance barrel be admitted as the representa. Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of incress. tive of one; nor are there any chairs, though the ing its capital to half a million of dollars. one-legged milking stool, which affords an incongence which he probably owes solely to its indispensibility in the great and overweening object in which all the uses and habits of a chatlet centre -the keeping and feeding of cows, and the procuring and manufacture of milk. Morning, noon, and night, the inhabitants think of but milk: it is their first, last, and only care: they eat exclusively preparations of it: their only companions are the cattle which yield it : money can procure for them here no luxuries : they count their wealth by cheeses .- Forbe's Travels through the Alps of

joice. It would form an instructive chapter for perusal, both at the North and the South, the number of the slaves, who, tired of the blessings of bondage, annually contrive to escape from their masters. A late number of the St. Louis Era mourns over the sudden disappearance of five or six slaves from that city, whom a city off. cer pursued with all diligence on their way to Canada. The officer was successful enough to get to the Canada line about twelve hours after the fugitives had inhaled the air which it is said a slave cannot breathe. He had his labor for his pains, and a brief experience that should make have to be altered to 'riches take to themselves

The Paris papers announce that France is taking steps to abolish negro-slavery in its colonies. The Governor of the Island of Bourbon, in ope ning the Colonial Council on the 20th of Man last, made a similar statement. Into that he land, free laborers from China and the East In dies will be imported.

legs and run away.'-N. Y. Evangelist.

Dr. Samuel B. Low. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. SUFFIELD, CT.,

WILL ATTEND TO CALLS IN HIS PROFESSION, PURCTUALLY AT ALL HOURS. HE CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE AT ALL TIMES WHEN NOT PROFESSIONALLY ENGAGID. Suffield, Ct. Nov. 15, 1844.

Last Visit to Hartford. MRS. MOTT.

The Celebrated Female Physician, of Boston, Mass., Would inform her patients, and the invalids in this vicinity, that her visit to the city of Hartford in December will be the last this season. She would therefore advise those that may wish to consult her in person, to avail them. selves of this opportunity.

She will arrive in town on Saturday afternoon, 14th of December, and will remain until the following Thursday morning, 7 o'clock, (the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th) to be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame, as usual, except those arising from immorality,-at Mesers. Whitmore & Tuttle's Franklin House, 254 Main street. formerly N. Carter's American Hotel.) MRS. MOTT has been educated, from her youth, for

the arduous profession of a Physician, and is the first and She is constantly receiving by the steam-ships from Eu.

ope, various kinds of ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS and ESSEN. TIAL OILS.

not to be obtained in this country, together with those to be had here, and by a thorough knowledge of compound. ing them, she is enabled to cure most of the diseases that the human system is liable to, and many that have baffled the skill of the most eminent and talented Physicians, par. ticularly the following, many of whom are daily put under her care, and are treated with so much success, viz: Female weaknesses of all kinds, Decline, Contraction

Humors, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Canker, Ring, worm, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervous Symptom White Swellings. Hermorrhoids, Liver Complaint, Jaundice diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder of all kinds, Fits of falling sickness, and many other diseases incident to the human frame, too numerous to mention.

Mrs. MOTT would particularly inform those persons that reside at a distance, in the country, that are unable to visit her at her residence in the city of Boston, or at her rooms, 254 Main street, on the days that she is in town, symptoms, &c., which can be communicated by letter (por

producing an incalculable amount of happiness.

Charity is regarded as the noblest of the Christian virtues, and there is no pleasures as executed.

The Health of Pire Insurance to Office North side State House Square.—This last tution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having beautiful in the State, hav dise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with lib. erality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public. Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this company has no

Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the Eliphale: Terry, Charles Boswell,

S. H. Huntington,

James Goodwin, Jr. H. Huntington, Albert Day,
Junius Morgan.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President: JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY-la-corporated for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by Fire only. Capital, \$200,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner-offer to take risk on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined b risks in the country, and therefore so detached that is The Office of the Company is in the new Ætna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE, Thomas K. Brace, Samuel Tudor, Griffin Stedman. Henry Kilbourn, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt,

Stephen Spencer, James Thomas, Elisha Peck, Daniel Burgess, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Horatio Alden, Ebenezer Seeley. THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

Henry Keeney,

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Secretary. The Ætna Company has agents in most of the lowns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected

PROTECTION INSURANCECOMPA-NY-Office North side State House Square, in Es-change Building. This Company was incorporated by the

The Company will issue policies on Fire and Marias risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Daniel W. Clark, William W. Ellsworth, Charles H. Northam, William Kellogg, Lemuel Humphrey, B. W. Greene, Willis Thrall,

Ezra Strong. Wm. A. Ward, John Warburton, Elisha Peck. Thomas Belknap, A. G. Hazard, Edmund G. Howe,

Ellery Hills, DANIEL W. CLARK, President. WLLIIAN CONNER, Secretary.

HARLES ROBINSON—Attorney and Conn. sellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public.
Commissioner for the States of New York and Maint.
Also agent for the North American and Hudson Insurance
Companies of New York. Office, corner of Chapel and
State streets, New Haven. PRINTED AND PUL

VOL. XXIII.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MO

Subscribers in the city, furnished

Dollars per annum. Papers sent by mail at \$2,00, pay a discount of twelve and a half per ing responsible for six or more copie Advertisements will be inserted advertising in this city.

All communications on subjects of

per should be addressed to BURR

"And suddenly, there was with the angel, a multi-

Hark ! o'er Judea's plains. Strange music breaks upon th Now sink, now swell the strains Now low and soft, now rising Such harmonies in Heaven alon What lofty theme hath waked The midnight sky is gemin'd With many a burning sleeple

They fade-O, why is their lustr

And lo! what hosts of heavenly

A glory beams from far!

Bright sons of Paradise! what " Mortals, rejoice, REJOICE ! Give thanks to God abov Let every heart and voice Extol redeeming love! O Earth, thy bitter cry Hath entered Mercy's ea The Lord hath heard thy si

And lo! a Saviour near. " Mortals prepare a song, In most exalted lays; The strains be loud and For glorious is the grace Glad news of peace we brit Peace, peace to man is gi Glory to God, the King! Resound through earth as

" Spread, spread the news Unfold the mighty plan Behold the Son of God Becomes the Son of Man Hail! Mighty Prince of Pe Descending from above ! Hail ! glorious, matchless G Hail! EVERLASTING LOVE

The song hath died away, And silent are the harps d Yet still holds on its way, The star that rose on Pale And still forever shall it rise Till o'er the earth one cloud

From the Baptist Men Auto-Biography of Rev. Ass (CONCLUDED.)

During my residence in Fa preached much in the neighbori ton and New Canaan, where I number. My constant employ ant and gratifying, but laborious In A. D. 1810, the first Baptis

field requested me to visit the Rev. John Hastings, was enfeel disease, he united with his peop solicited me to settle with them. It was a grief to me to leave whom I was so intimately and ag

ed ; though my service was mor ought to perform. It appeared left them, they would mutually port two meetings, which they Suffield is one of the fairest an in New England, but the state was disagreeable. After hearing their urgent soli

years, and seeing a work of the commenced in the first Baptist & to remove and live with them the feelings of the church and field four weeks before I left the have consented to leave them. The first church in Suffield h

and peeled, and many of the limb the remainder soon became we goodly number were added. The in digging a well, building a barn land. They gave me a deed of agreed to help me to firewood, a hundred dollars annually. The ing a demand upon the estate of and twenty-four dollars which I which they gave me a deed of i society afterwards made me a hundred and ninety-four dollars.

The church and society man attachment to me as I could expe any place or from any people. the society by much exertion and rality, induced others to action for worship. One brother in the che King, I shall ever remember with bore much of the burden of the c ety. He did more to promote the bers of either; for which he wa his last days by a few of his bret tivation of my land, and visiting constantly, with some excursions ed my time and afforded much g

In the spring of 1818, the repu necticut elected a Governor an members in the Assembly; an empowering the towns to appoint meet in Sept. following in Hart constitution, which if received by the State, should be the supreme There was a day appointed by la of the members of the convention men of Suffield invited me to the meeting by prayer. I had freemen's or town meeting for six as I had labored much for a cons not refuse. Unexpectedly to me member of the convention. Wi condition of our country hereafte to Him who governs futurity.